The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1886.

The Week.

THE verdict of the jury in the Anarchist trial in Chicago is a nucleus around which will gather the forces of public opinion. So little did anybody anticipate the wholesale slaughter of policemen in the public streets, so little apprehension was felt of the use of dynamite in a perfectly free country, so much rant had been indulged in by party demagogues and labor demagogues and newspaper demagogues, implying that the "poor man" belongs to an order of beings different from the rest of us, and that his infractions of law are to be judged by quite another standard, that there was a serious and very general doubt whether a verdict of guilty could be obtained from a jury drawn in the ordinary way. Such a verdict being obtained in the ordinary way and at considerable risk to the jurors individually, it is the best possible evidence that society has not been befooled by the perilous notion that the law is intended only for those who recognize its validity. The Anarchist conception that the social organization is not binding on those who deny its rightfulness, has received a tremendous setback. The conviction of the bomb-throwers and bomb-makers and bomb-teachers at Chicago will probably assist even the Senate of the United States to a clearer perception of the status of the dynamiter in the list of criminals extraditable between nations.

There is a remarkable contradiction of terms in the Anarchist jargon that has been heard since the close of the trial of the seven murderers at Chicago. In one breath they are appealing to the Supreme Court of the State, and, failing there, to the Supreme Court of the United States. In the next they are raving against courts and juries and law in all its manifestations. One of the female speakers at a meeting in Chicago said that it was impossible that the Supreme Court could allow the Anarchists to be hanged for merely seeking to improve the condition of the workingmen, but in general the tone of the Anarchist orators and press is pitched on the true bedlamite key: "Kill the police, blow up the capitalists, burn, destroy, overturn, wade in blood," etc., etc. Now anarchy, as its name implies, is the absence of law. It means that everybody is to do just as he pleases. The appeal of an Anarchist to the Supreme Court, or to any court, is a grotesque mixture of opposing ideas and conceptions of the social status. Such an appeal is allowed for the good order of society, but the good order of society is the very thing that the Anarchist who is true to his own creed curses and defies. If Spies, Fielden, and their fellow-bomb-preachers had the courage of their opinions, they would scorn to appeal to the Supreme Court, since an appeal is an acknowledgment of the very thing they most despise and execrate.

The Irving Hall meeting of Anarchists which came together on Friday to express sympathy with the Chicago criminals, appears to have been chastened somewhat in spirit by the fate of the Western bomb-throwers. There was a general disinclination on the part of the usual leaders to occupy positions of prominence at the meeting, and a still greater disinclination on the part of the speakers to refer to the Chicago verdict. Some of them did finally come to the point after much urging, and their language was incendiary and wild enough to satisfy the most bloodthirsty of the audience. It is noticeable that many of those present went away before the meeting closed, having become weary of the ranting speakers. A resolution was adopted expressing the determination of the audience to "strike with all means in our power to overthrow the present infamous, brutal society of robbers," and exclaiming: "Long live anarchy and long live social revolution." We venture the prediction that it will be a long time, however, before any of the supporters of this resolution commit an overt act towards overthrowing the "present infamous, brutal society of robbers." The anarchy of the immediate future will be confined chiefly to windy threats. Still, it would be unwise to allow even these to pass without notice. We understand that police-detectives were present on Friday evening, and if the language of the speakers brings them within the limits of the law, the violation of which by Most sent him to prison, they ought to be put speedily on the way to joining his company.

At the recent Bankers' Convention Mr. S Dana Horton offered a lengthy preamble as an introduction to a resolution proposing that the Convention should appoint a committee to consider the expediency of international action on bimetallism. Two sections of the preamble were in these words:

"Whereas, It is important, in order to prevent inequality between different nations, in the operation of the monetary system so proposed, that silver bullion and gold bullion should enjoy equality as well as silver coin and gold coin; and

"Whereas, Experience has shown that the provision of the law of Great Britain, whereby it is the duty of the Bank of England to buy all gold offered to it at a fixed price per ounce, tends to establish a fixed price for gold bullion universally, and that analogous provisions of law in the several nations of the European continent tend further to relieve gold bullion from local fluctuations of price; and it is evident that similar provisions applied to silver bullion, in support of its use as money, would give it similar protection from fluctuation."

Mr. Horton made a very good speech from the bimetallic standpoint. He did not fail to condemn in unmeasured terms the folly of our coinage of silver dollars in the face of the stolidity and non-action of the other commercial nations. While according so much to the distinguished delegate to the two Paris conferences, we are unable to perceive the meaning of either of the paragraphs here quoted. We do not know what is meant by "the equality of silver bullion and gold bullion," or how the enjoyment of it is to be reached. Nor do we understand how the buying of gold by the Bank of England at a fixed price (payable in its own notes, which are redeemable in the same gold) "tends to establish a fixed price for gold bullion universally." A fixed price in what?

Mr. Bodwell, the Republican candidate for Governor in Maine, of course came out strongly in favor of a high tariff in his letter of acceptance, but within two days after its appearance his argument was torn to pieces by the Portland *Advertiser*, an Independent Republican paper edited with no little ability. The *Advertiser* challenges his proposition that the principal *controlling* influence upon wages is the tariff—a protective tariff insuring good wages, while a revenue tariff causes poor wages. It says that, if this proposition is true generally, it must be true in all the States, and it then shows that in Massachusetts, where the facts have been carefully ascertained, it has been proved false. In his report for 1884 as Chief of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor, Col. Carroll D. Wright devoted more than 300 pages to an investigation of the course of wages and prices in Massachusetts during the period from 1860 to 1883, while in his report for 1885 he presented tables of wages and prices for the period from 1752 to 1860, thus completing his survey of the subject. The inquiry had no relation to the tariff, the statistics being collected simply for the purpose of ascertaining the facts concerning the fluctuations of wages and prices from year to year during the whole period from 1752 to 1883, and the showing is therefore the more significant. Between 1830 (when the modern industrial period really began, with the introduction of machinery and the factory system of labor) and 1860, the tariff was generally low; since 1860 it has been high, so that there is an excellent opportunity to compare these two periods with direct reference to the supposed influence of the tariff upon wages.

The investigation showed that ever since 1830 there has been a steady upward tendency of both wages and prices, the former advancing more rapidly than the latter; that during the low-tariff period, from 1830 to 1860, the average increase of wages in twenty occupations was 50.6 per cent., while the cost of living advanced only 12.7 per cent., so that the workingman gained almost 38 per cent.; but that during the high-tariff period, since 1860, the average increase of wages in twenty-four occupations has been only 24.4 per cent., and the advance of prices 14.5 per cent., so that the laborer's net gain was not quite 10 per cent. The figures are placed side by side below:

	Advance of Wages.	Advance of Prices.	Net Gain.
1830–1860	50.6 per cent.	12.7 per cent.	37.9
1860–1883	24.4 "	14.5 "	9.9

It is thus evident that wages were increasing twice as fast in the low-tariff period as under a high tariff, while prices have risen more rapidly under a high than under a low tariff. The *Advertiser* does not say that the tariff was the sole cause of these variations, but it does assert that "the facts show, beyond dispute, that if the tariff is, as Mr. Bodwell says, the principal influence affecting wages, then the high tariff

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affects them unfavorably." Mr. Bodwell appears to enjoy writing "state papers," judging from the great length of his letter of acceptance, and perhaps he will conclude to get out a supplement confuting the *Advertiser*.

The President's recent circular against interference in politics by Federal office-holders is bearing fruit. The Columbus *Journal*, a bitterly partisan Republican organ, says of the Democratic State Convention in Ohio last week: "The postmasters and other Federal office-holders obeyed orders and stayed away." We have carefully examined the reports published by the leading Republican papers of Michigan and Missouri regarding the Democratic conventions held in those States last week, and find no charge that a single Federal office-holder attended either of them. In Pennsylvania a few officials are accused of having participated in the Democratic Convention last week, but these few constitute the whole number of offenders in four great States. One has only to contrast such a showing with the manner in which Federal officials used to attend party conventions under previous administrations, to be convinced that civil-service reform under Mr. Cleveland really amounts to something.

Southern Democratic papers are discussing the question as to the President's strength with his party which was recently raised by the Butler organ in this city, and it is noticeable that no sympathy is expressed with the unfavorable conclusion reached by that paper. The Savannah *News*, for instance, says it is doubtless true that the politicians as a general thing are against Mr. Cleveland, because they have not been permitted to handle the patronage as they pleased, but it thinks that he is strong enough to defy them. "The President," says the *News*, "has succeeded in making the people believe that he is honest, and that his first and only consideration is the public good. If he can continue to make them believe this, it will not be possible for the politicians to defeat him if he seeks a renomination." Evidence that the Savannah paper is right in this opinion of the President's strength with the people is furnished by the recent action of the Democratic Convention in the Sixth Congressional District of Georgia, which adopted this resolution:

"That we hereby express our sincere admiration for the honesty, purity, and patriotism of Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, in his efforts to restore to the American people the high and pure government their fathers established; and that we will uphold and support him in his purposes to maintain and perpetuate Democratic principles, and keep inviolate all the promises and pledges which he made to the people before his election."

Mr. Blount, who was renominated by the Convention, and who is one of the ablest Representatives from the South, heartily endorsed this resolution in his letter of acceptance, saying: "In Mr. Cleveland I see a pure, strong, brave man, intent on elevating the administration of public affairs, and so establishing faith in the permanency of free institutions. Such a man, with aims so lofty, gives assurance of success to the principles of the party he represents."

It begins to look as though the Republican organs had at last got an "issue" for the campaign in the President's method of taking a vacation. The Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* is entitled to the credit of having conceived the idea that party capital was to be made out of Mr. Cleveland's choice of the Adirondacks for his outing. A few days ago it came out strongly against the President for "betaking himself to his old hiding-places in the woods," said that the idea of his talking about rest and retirement was "ridiculous," and declared that "it is sluggishness that takes His Heaviness to the woods-pasture of New York." The Utica *Herald* falls in behind the Cincinnati paper, and sarcastically remarks that "Republican Presidents never sought to hide away from the people." There is no telling but a deliverance against the Cleveland policy of taking a vacation will turn up in the Republican platforms yet; it is perhaps as good a substitute as can be found for the "view-with-alarm" plank.

To a person innocent in the ways of politics it must seem very strange that in Maine, a State which two years ago gave a Republican majority of nearly 14,000, the campaign for the election of a Governor and Congressman is this year to be conducted with all the preparations of a Presidential year, including not only a continuous series of speeches by Maine's "retired" statesman, Mr. Blaine, but nightly speeches by as many political orators from other States as can be induced to go down East. The Augusta correspondent of the Boston *Herald* throws some light on the situation. As every one knows (who believes all he hears), the Presidential nomination in 1884 was forced on Mr. Blaine against his inclination. Having, however, got a taste of running for the high office, he seems to like the occupation, and this year's Maine campaign is all planned to assist him in gratifying his ambition. The correspondent quoted tells us that "it will be the first time in many years that Mr. Blaine has been assigned to so many speeches"; that "for weeks he has been preparing himself for his efforts"; that "it is believed that he intends to strike the keynote of the next Presidential campaign"; that Representative Dingley is predicting on the stump "that Mr. Blaine will again lead the Republicans," and that a vote for Bodwell for Governor is considered a vote for Blaine's nomination in 1888. This change in Mr. Blaine's tactics, as compared with his "lying low" methods in 1884, is undoubtedly a confession of weakness. He has heard, as persons who talk with leading Republicans from all parts of the country are hearing, the sentiment that the Republican party has had the name Blaine dinged into its ears long enough; that the campaign of 1888, to be successful, must be something else than defensive, and that it is time for the party to present to the country a new name which will not labor under any personal handicap. Knowing the prevalence of these sentiments, the man in Maine plans to renew his own prominence by having a lively campaign in his own State, of which he will be the central figure, in order that he may not drop out of the list of eligibles. This may be fun for him, and if his coming speeches involve him in his usual self-contradictions, it may do his party some service by again setting forth his defectiveness as a candidate.

Senator Frye sounded the "keynote" of the Blaine campaign in Maine on Saturday evening, and a very discordant one it was too. In explaining the defeat of Blaine in 1884, he said:

"I will tell you what did it. There were three distinct causes. First, the suppression of the right to vote in the South did it. Next, the Republicans did it. What kind of Republicans? Mugwumps! What are Mugwumps? Men who thought the Republican party had done an immoral thing in nominating James G. Blaine for President of the United States—men who thought they were better than the majority of the men in the Republican party—men like Carl Schurz, George William Curtis, and Henry Ward Beecher, who were too good to vote for James G. Blaine. I tell you to look carefully at every man who thinks he is better than the majority of the voters. If you see a man marching through the streets marked 'I am an honest man,' distrust him at once. You take a magnificent bridal dress, with its ribbons and splendid laces, and put it on exhibition with a little ink spot on its skirt, and you will find plenty of men and women who will see nothing but that spot. Now the people of this country, with an exquisite fidelity to the best interest of the nation, saw the little bit of a smirch on the skirt of Mr. Blaine's coat, and therefore voted that Mr. Cleveland, a man who was smirched from head to foot, should be President."

We venture to predict that Senator Frye is going to get into trouble with Mr. Blaine on account of that passage. It is a very remarkable statement to come from a friend of Mr. Blaine. So there was a "smirch," was there? Will Mr. Frye tell us what it was? We do not agree with him about its being a "little bit of a smirch"—quite the contrary; but his admission that there was any smirch at all, coming as it does from one of Mr. Blaine's most devoted friends, is so unusual that we are willing to waive for the moment the question of size.

Nothing makes a Republican organ more angry than a suggestion that the negroes are at last becoming really free men in the matter of suffrage, and that the color line at the South is beginning to break. We invite the attention of the Chicago *Journal* and other like-minded Republican organs to some evidence bearing upon this question which is not to be dismissed as forged or fabricated by "rebel" Democrats, since it is given by Gen. S. C. Armstrong, a Union soldier and a Republican, who has for many years been the head of the Hampton (Va.) Institute for the instruction of colored youth. In a letter published in the August number of the *Southern Workman*, Gen. Armstrong, who has recently been on a tour through Virginia, says that "the color line in politics is swiftly fading." He finds "blacks who have Democratic leanings," and he quotes Mr. Yost, editor of the *Valley Virginian*, a leading Republican paper, as saying that intelligent colored men are discussing the tariff and other such questions, and dividing in their views about them, like white men. The difference between the partisan and the patriot is clearly shown when one contrasts the regret of the Republican organ at this division of the negro vote, because it weakens that party, with the satisfaction at this sign of progress expressed by Gen. Armstrong, who says: "The last Presidential election undoubtedly hastened this

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fading of the color line, at which all good citizens will rejoice."

The call of the Anti-Saloon Republican party for a State Convention to meet at Binghamton in September is calculated to make the Prohibitionists of this State smile broadly. The call says that a Convention has been decided upon because of the failure of the Republican State Committee to call a Convention, and that in addition to the selection of delegates to the national Anti-Saloon Republican Convention at Chicago, the duty of the Binghamton Convention "shall be to consider what action shall be taken by the Prohibition and anti-saloon Republicans of the State with reference to the relations of the Republican party to the temperance question." We venture to predict what the decision upon this point will be. It will be solemnly decreed that the only rational course for true Prohibitionists and all other temperance people to follow will be to work for reform within the ranks of the Republican party. The folly of nominating a separate Prohibition ticket will be pointed out, and also the desirability of the Republican party's declaring in favor of submitting a prohibition amendment to the popular vote. When all this has been promulgated, it is hoped that the angry Prohibitionists will forget that dreadful *Tribune*-Shook telegram, and walk meekly back into the Republican fold. We doubt, however, if such will be the effect.

The Newport *News* asks and answers the familiar old question, "Does prohibition prohibit?" It says that after prohibition went into effect in Rhode Island a few weeks ago, its friends "pointed with pride" to the fact that the number of arrests for drunkenness was at first very much reduced, and they paraded these statistics as evidence of the wisdom and efficiency of the law. But since then there has been a change, and during the past two weeks the number of such arrests in Newport has been about twice as large as for the corresponding term last year. The *News* truthfully says that the argument is just as good in one case as in the other, and is of but little value in either. The number of arrests is no sure criterion of the number of offences in any case, as the law may be more strictly enforced under the administration of one officer than when another is in authority. The conclusion that the Newport paper reaches is this: "In the temperance crusade no greater mistake can be made than to feel that the battle is won because a friendly statute has been enacted. As a matter of fact, the battle of prohibition was then only begun. If, therefore, any one asks, 'Does prohibition prohibit?' we should say, 'No,' and that, too, without the least disparagement of the principle involved."

Senator Vest of Missouri gave the public the whole gospel of finance last week in a single exclamation. "When there was a run on the Treasury of the United States," he said, "there would be a run on the Maker of the Universe." He added that he said this "with reverence." We say, with or without reverence as the case may be, that if John Smith has a pecuniary obligation to meet in England, and if he can get the money to meet it from the Maker of the Universe and nowhere else, or if he can get it from that fountain a tenth of one per cent. easier than elsewhere, he will certainly apply there for it. Also, that Jones, Brown, and Robinson will pursue the same course under like circumstances. There may be a sufficient number of them to constitute a "run." No sense of shame will deter them, or ought to, in claiming their own when they need it, whether it is held in the Treasury or in the New Jerusalem. Mr. Vest is much better acquainted with the laws governing tradership in the Indian Territory than with the laws of finance.

A very interesting fragment of departmental history has been brought to light by the recent contention between Comptroller Durham and Land Commissioner Sparks. The Commissioner, having delayed for some time the settlement of a certain account, was directed by the Comptroller forthwith to adjust it, and to transmit it to him, together with the vouchers, for his examination and decision. This the Commissioner refused to do, and asked to be shown by what authority such a demand was made, since, by the law contained in the Revised Statutes, only the First and Fifth Auditors could be directed by the Comptroller in this manner. In reply the Comptroller shows that his office was created in 1789, and charged with the duty of examining all accounts settled by the Auditor; that at that time there was but one auditor, and his duty was to receive and examine all public accounts, and, after examination, to certify the balance and transmit the accounts with the vouchers and certificates to the Comptroller for his decision thereon; that in 1792 the War Department accounts were taken from the Auditor, and an officer termed an "accountant" was required to audit them; that in 1798 the Navy Department accounts were in the same manner taken from the Auditor, and another "accountant" was charged with their examination; that in 1796 the office of Surveyor-General was established, whose accounts were reported to the Auditor for settlement, thence to the Comptroller for his decision; and that in 1809 the Comptroller was authorized to direct the Auditor and these "accountants" of the War and Navy Departments at any time forthwith to settle any particular account belonging to their respective offices, and to report the settlement for his revision and final decision. The Comptroller upon this statement maintains that his power to direct the auditor who examined the Surveyor-General's accounts to proceed in a given case to make a report to him, was not affected by the creation in 1812 of the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The Commissioner by the act of 1812 was placed in the exact position which the Auditor had previously occupied concerning land accounts, and the supervising authority continued to remain in the Comptroller. The Revised Statutes, it is true, mention only the First and Fifth Auditors in that section which authorizes the Comptroller to direct immediate adjustments of accounts, but in the recent decision the Comptroller argues that this does not repeal the act of 1809, which was meant to include any of the accounts sent to him for revision by the auditing officers required to report to him.

Two or three interesting illustrations of the changes in party relations at the South have just been reported. In the Texas Democratic Convention Major Holmes, late of the Union Army, rose to urge the claims of Captain Walsh to the Land Office Commissionership, and concluded by saying that "as an old Federal officer he took pleasure in putting in nomination this gallant old Confederate officer." In Florida the Republicans have nominated for Congress Jonathan C. Greeley, whose last public service was as a member of the "rebel" Legislature in that State during the war. In Mississippi the Republicans are again supporting for Congress Gen. Chalmers, who has been for nearly a quarter of a century notorious as "the hero of the Fort Pillow massacre," and who, so long as he was a Democrat, was the object of as violent attacks from Republicans as almost any man in the South except Jeff Davis. It is no wonder that the negroes are coming to divide their votes when they find the political traditions violated in this wholesale way.

Editor Cutting having been released by the Supreme Court of Chihuahua through the refusal of Medina, the libellee, to prosecute the case further, and Mr. Cutting having betaken himself to Texan soil as fast as a mule-driven street car could carry him, we have nothing to do but to discuss the abstract question whether there is a class of offences lawfully punishable in Mexico when committed on our territory, and if so whether Cutting's offence was one of them. This will come up on Cutting's claim for damages, for, of course, he will make such a claim. The prosecution of the claim in the recesses of diplomacy will have one good effect at any rate; it will educate us upon some recondite points of international law. It will also enable Gov. Ireland of Texas to disband his forces meanwhile, or, at least, to give them a furlough. It will likewise relieve the gallant band of newspaper reporters who have been furnishing us all the despatches that passed between President Diaz and the ruffian judges on the frontier. These admirable detectives must be greatly fatigued. We can only hope that they may get out of the country safely.

The fully ascertained result of the recent Congressional elections in Mexico leaves the present situation in that country something unique in the history of representative governments. The Opposition has completely disappeared. Not a single member of the new Congress will be opposed to the Government. There will be a small Gonzalist faction of a score or more, but this stands for nothing but personal politics. The real Opposition, viz., that led in the last Congress by Miron and Duret and Viñas, has not been able to return a member. Singularly enough, the Administration organs are rueful rather than triumphant over the result. The victory has been all too sweeping. The inference is too irresistible either that the election was dictated by troops and officials, or that the people do not vote.

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SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, August 18, to TUESDAY, August 24, 1886, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

MR. T. MCC. STEWART wrote to the President that he appreciated the rebuke which he gave the narrow-minded men of both parties in re-appointing Mr. Matthews to succeed Frederick Douglass as Marshal of the District of Columbia. In his reply the President says: "I very much hope that this act will not be regarded as in any way defiant to the Senate or as an attempt to appear heroic. I have deemed the question involved in this matter as one rising above politics, and as offering a test of good faith and adherence to pledges—nothing more or less. When this thing is put face to face there should be no shuffling. It is absurd to promise all and perform nothing. If the colored man is worthy of a promise, he is absolutely entitled to its fulfilment by every honorable man. I am glad you are pleased, but fail to see how I am entitled to especial credit for being honest."

The Civil-Service Commissioners have ruled that a person whose name is duly placed upon the clerk's eligible register for a customs district is entitled in due course to certifications to each office in that district.

Mr. Taylor, the pension agent of Knoxville, Tenn., has resigned, in accordance with the President's letter, before entering upon a canvass for the Governorship of his State.

The Foreign Mails Office of the Post-office Department has perfected an arrangement with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to carry the United States mails to China, Japan, and Panama, sailing from San Francisco, and to Aspinwall, sailing from this city; the compensation to be the sea and inland postage on the mails conveyed.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury on Thursday issued a call for the redemption of $15,000,000 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1882, the principal and accrued interest to be paid on October 1. It is ascertained at the office of the Comptroller of the Currency that of these bonds, $11,521,600 are held by 166 national banks, as follows: For circulation $11,086,100, for deposits $435,500.

A letter dated last Christmas has been received from a member of Lieut. Stoney's expedition, which was sent out by the United States Government to Alaska to explore Putnam River, discovered by Lieut. Stoney in 1883. The writer reports that Lieut. Stoney had discovered a river to the north, which the natives say empties into the Arctic near Point Barrow. This river is supposed to be the same as the one at the mouth of which Lieut. Ray established his headquarters during his observing expedition. Along the banks of this river were Indians who had never before seen a white man.

The jury in the case of the Chicago Anarchists found the following verdict last Friday: "We, the jury, find the defendants August Spies, Michael Schwab, Samuel Fielden, Albert R. Parsons, Adolph Fischer, George Engel, and Louis Lingg guilty of murder as charged in the indictment, and fix the penalty at death. We find the defendant Oscar W. Neebe guilty of murder in manner and form as charged in the indictment, and fix the penalty at imprisonment in the penitentiary for fifteen years."

It is said that Senator Mahone will run for Congress in the Petersburg (Va.) district.

The Pennsylvania Democrats last Wednesday nominated Chauncey F. Black for Governor. The platform favors a just and fair revision of the revenue laws in accordance with the letter and spirit of that declaration of Democratic principles, the Chicago platform of 1884, and says: "We endorse the Democratic reform Administration of President Cleveland. It has given confidence to the business industries of the country, purged the departments of corruption, checked extravagance, discouraged class legislation and monopolies, elevated the civil service from the partisan debasement to which it had been reduced by previous administrations, and has made the people of the United States feel an assured confidence in the perpetuity and safety of the nation."

The Michigan Democrats and Greenbackers "fused" last week, giving the Greenbackers the Governor, Treasurer, Commissioner of the Land Office, and Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Democrats the Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor-General, Attorney-General, and member of the State Board of Education. The Democratic platform "endorses the policy of applying the surplus in the national Treasury, as fast as it may accumulate, to the payment of the national debt, retiring as rapidly as practicable the national-bank circulation, and the direct issue by the national Government of legal-tender treasury notes, gold and silver coin, and coin certificates." It contains also the following: "Resolved, That the Administration of Grover Cleveland, by its vigor and thoroughness, by the precedence it has given to considerations affecting public service over those merely partisan, by its practical denial of the legitimacy of governing by means of Federal appointments, by the discouragement of office-seeking through political intrigues, by its endeavors to preserve public land for actual settlers, by restoring by practical administration the great principle, 'A public office, a public trust,' commends itself to the judgment and approval of all honest people."

The Ohio Democrats last week nominated a ticket headed with John McBride for Secretary of State. The platform says: "We cordially endorse the Administration of President Cleveland, as we believe the people of all parties are convinced that his official conduct has been marked by great courage and honesty." It also reaffirms the national plank on the tariff; approves "the policy of paying out the surplus revenues heretofore accumulated in the Treasury, on the interest-bearing debt"; denounces the "attempt to change the measure of values in the face of the world's vast debts from gold and silver to gold alone, as an act of monstrous injustice, and demands that both gold and silver, as established by the Constitution, shall be maintained as the basis of our money system," and "heartily endorses" the course of Senator Payne.

The Delaware Democrats last week nominated B. T. Biggs for Governor and J. B. Pennington for Congress. This was a defeat for the Bayard faction. The platform favors a revenue tariff, and says: "The Democracy of Delaware, in common with the people of the whole country, recognize in President Cleveland an honest and patriotic Chief Magistrate, anxious to secure a proper administration of public affairs, and entitled to the confidence and support of the American people."

The Democratic platform of Washington Territory endorses President Cleveland's Administration, demands the repeal of the Burlingame Treaty and a strict enforcement of the Chinese Restriction Bill, and censures Gov. Squire for declaring martial law during the anti-Chinese riots last winter.

There is a split in the Second Iowa Congressional District. Forty-seven of the delegates voted to support the candidate of the Knights of Labor, and thirty-seven voted to support ex-United States Senator Kirkwood. The district gave a Democratic majority of 4,500 in 1884.

The Convention of the Irish National League of America was held in Chicago last Thursday. The proceedings were exciting at some points, but there was no disorder. Judge John Fitzgerald of Nebraska was elected President, receiving 703 votes to 244 for Hugh McCaffrey of Philadelphia. Judge Fitzgerald is said to be the richest man in the League. He is worth about $5,000,000, is the President of three national banks, and the largest railroad contractor in the West. The resolutions adopted express "unqualified approval of national self-government for Ireland," "heartily approve of the course pursued by Charles Stewart Parnell and his Parliamentary associates in the English House of Commons," and renew the expression of "entire confidence in their wisdom and in their ability to achieve home rule in Ireland, and extend heartfelt thanks to Mr. Gladstone for his great efforts in behalf of Irish self-government." The following section of the Constitution caused some opposition, but was adopted amid excitement: "To hurt the enemy where he will feel it most, by refusing to purchase any article of English manufacture, and by using all legitimate influences to discourage tradesmen from keeping English manufactures on sale." The London *Times* gives prominence to a letter suggesting the prosecution for treason, on their return to their homes, of the Canadian delegates and other British subjects who figured in the Chicago Convention.

The American Bar Association, in session at Saratoga, voted last Friday 58 to 41 in favor of codification.

Squire and Flynn formally pleaded not guilty last Thursday to a new indictment for conspiracy found against them. Their counsel will move to have their trial transferred from the Court of General Sessions to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. This is simply an attempt on the part of Tammany Hall to keep control of the Department of Public Works until after election, so that the patronage of that Department may be used to help in electing the Tammany candidate for Mayor.

The strike of the nailers at Cummings, Ill., which has been in progress for the last fourteen months, was brought to an end last week. The old men will be accommodated by the company so far as possible, and every department of the Calumet Iron and Steel Company's works will start up with a full force. None of the non-union men with whom the company has contracts will be discharged to make places for the old hands. The action of the men is approved by the Knights of Labor.

The referee to whom the question of the legality of the will of Samuel Wood of this city, who left nearly $1,000,000 to found a college of music here, was referred, has decided that its provisions cannot be legally carried out, and the money will go to a nephew of the testator.

A great storm occurred on the coast of Texas and for 200 miles inland last Friday. Galveston, Indianola, and other coast towns were inundated. A large amount of property was destroyed, and about thirty lives were lost.

J. Scott, a noted fisherman of Lewiston, was drowned in the Whirlpool Rapids at Niagara on Thursday in trying to swim through them. Graham, the cooper, again went through the rapids safely in his barrel on the same day with his head out; and last Sunday William J. Kendall, a detective of Boston, aged twenty-four years, swam the Rapids and the Whirlpool with nothing on but an ordinary cork life-preserver.

The body of William Gray, jr., the defaulting Treasurer of the Atlantic and Indian Orchard Mills in Massachusetts, was found in the woods near Milton, Mass., last Wednesday. He had shot himself through the heart. It is said the Atlantic Mills will not be seriously embarrassed by their loss. The Indian Orchard Mills are closed, and are not likely to reopen. Samuel R. Payson, who had been considered one of the wealthiest men in Boston, has made an assignment. His difficulty is said to have been caused by the endorsement of paper of the Indian Orchard Mills, which are virtually owned by him.

Mr. John Dougall, the founder and editor of the New York *Weekly Witness*, died suddenly last Thursday at Flushing, L. I., aged

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seventy-eight years. Mr. Dougall founded the Montreal *Weekly Witness* in 1846, and the daily edition of the same paper in 1861.

Prof. Calvin E. Stowe, husband of Harriet Beecher Stowe, died in Hartford, Conn., last Sunday at the age of eighty-four years. Amos A. Lawrence, a leading merchant of Boston, who had been Treasurer of Harvard College, and was two or three times the candidate of the Whigs and Unionists for Governor of Massachusetts, died on the same day.

FOREIGN.

The Eastern question was reopened last Sunday by the forcible deposition of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria. According to the best advices, one thoroughly Russianized regiment of cavalry was detained in the city after nightfall when the other troops retired to their barracks. This regiment surrounded the palace about two o'clock A. M. Prince Alexander was in bed. The revolutionary leaders forced their way to the Prince's ante-chamber, and bluntly made known to him their purpose. He was taken completely unawares. When he recovered his self-control, he bitterly reproached his captors for their treachery. The revolutionists declare that Alexander signed a formal abdication of the throne. Others, however, assert that, he firmly declined to sign an abdication, and that he was made a prisoner on his yacht, and so was conducted out of the country. He is said to be a prisoner on Russian soil. Diplomatic circles in Europe are much excited. Two provisional governments have been formed. The inhabitants of parts of Bulgaria have started a movement for Alexander's restoration. The Russian press generally do not believe that any of the other Powers will interfere with Russia's "direct pacification of Bulgaria."

A blue-book about Batum was published in London last Saturday. The following is its concluding passage: "Her Majesty's Government cannot consent to associate themselves in any shape with this proceeding of the Russian Government, and are compelled to place on record their view that it constitutes a violation of the Treaty of Berlin unsanctioned by the signatory Powers, that it tends to make future conventions of the kind difficult, if not impossible, and to cast a doubt at least on those already concluded." M. De Giers immediately replied: "I did not conceal from Sir R. Morier the painful surprise this communication caused me, especially the accusation made against a great Power of violating the faith of treaties. I repelled it with all the strength of my convictions." These two expressions of opinion show the fundamentally bad feeling between England and Russia underlying much diplomatic courtesy.

Parliament met on Thursday, and the Queen's speech was delivered. It was very brief. Alluding to the Irish question and the result of the late election it says: "The result has been to confirm the conclusion to which the late Parliament had come." It adds: "I abstain from recommending now for your consideration any measures except those which are essential to the conduct of the public service during the remaining portion of the financial year." Lord Randolph Churchill, outlining the Tory policy, said that the Government had concluded that the adoption of coercive measures for Ireland would be unwise. The Ministry wished the question of local government to be treated as a question affecting the United Kingdom. With reference to Kerry, he said the Ministry had resolved to send there a special military officer of high rank (Sir Redvers Buller), invested with such powers as would enable him to restore order. The moment the Government became conscious that further powers were necessary they would summon Parliament to their assistance. Regarding the land question, he said the Government for all present purposes would take their stand on the Land Act of 1881 as a final settlement. At the same time the Government had decided to appoint a royal commission [laughter on the Parnellite benches] to make a careful inquiry during the ensuing autumn and winter into the working of the existing land system in Ireland. The Government did not intend to deal with the land question by making any reduction in rents. The Government also proposed to utilize the autumn and winter by procuring the best information obtainable regarding Irish industries. They proposed to appoint a small commission of three gentlemen of position and experience, who would be able to give conclusive information to the Government on such points as the creation of a deep-sea fishery on the west coast, harbors of refuge, the extension of railways, arterial drainage, etc. The Government intended to devote the recess to a careful consideration of the question of local government for all three kingdoms. They hoped that when Parliament reassembled in February they should be prepared to submit definite proposals on that most important of all questions. In conclusion he said that the Government took the verdict of the country in favor of maintaining the Union as final and irrepealable. Upon that verdict they based their policy, and by that policy they, both as a Government and as a party, would stand or fall. Lord Randolph was followed by several Parnellites, who declared that they were not satisfied with a policy of delay. The Government is already dubbed "a universal examination and inquiry bureau." The *Freeman's Journal* says: "The proposal to meet the pressing difficulty of the rent question by the expedient of a commission is indicative of deliberate and criminal delay." The *Irish Nation* says: "The Cabinet leave the landlords and the devil to make their way easy. Evictions and crime are their hope." *United Ireland* of Dublin (Mr. Parnell's organ) reiterates the declaration that there will be war to the knife against Lord Salisbury. The people of Ireland, it says, will resist him with a desperation and skill that have never before been displayed.

In the House of Lords the same evening Lord Salisbury admitted that the situation in Burmah was unsatisfactory, but he thought there was no reason for apprehension or alarm. The Afghan Boundary Commission, he said, had not been withdrawn. There was a reasonable prospect of accord between England and Russia with regard to this question. The course of the Government towards Turkey would be to continue the policy of late years.

In the House of Commons on Thursday evening Mr. Bradlaugh made a motion against the sessional orders forbidding the peers to concern themselves in the election of members of the Commons, on the ground that it (the Lords) was a sham house, and, in the words of the Attorney-General 200 years ago, should not bark where it cannot bite. One hundred and twenty-two members voted with him, but, of course, his motion was defeated.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor in a speech in the House of Commons last Friday night maintained that Lord Randolph Churchill's speeches were the original cause of the Belfast riots. He said a commission ought to be appointed to inquire into the actions of the Primrose League, which was guilty at the last election of boycotting and intimidation to an unheard-of extent. The policy of the Government of inquiring into the judicial rents was illogical and impracticable, because the Commission could not complete its report before the spring, while the evil existed now, and the crisis would come in November

In the new election in Leith to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Gladstone's choosing to sit for Midlothian, which he was also elected to represent in Parliament, Mr. Ferguson, the Gladstonian candidate, has polled 4,204 votes, against 1,528 for Macgregor and 1,499 for Jacks. Both Macgregor and Jacks ran as Unionists. Jacks was returned as a Liberal to the last Parliament by a majority of 3,870 in a total poll of 8,840, and then opposed Mr. Gladstone's Home-Rule Bill.

The Protestants in Belfast are very much irritated over Lord Randolph Churchill's defence of the police who have been engaged there during the riots. They declare that the facts warrant the suspicion that a conspiracy exists between the police and the Catholics there.

Minor disturbances have continued in Belfast. Six conspicuous rioters have been committed for trial.

The Duke of Leinster has arranged to sell to his Irish tenants a large portion of his Kildare estates on an eighteen years' purchase plan.

Lord Iddesleigh, the British Foreign Secretary, has written to the International Arbitration Association, saying that he concurs in the belief of his predecessor, Lord Rosebery, that the moment is inopportune to receive a deputation to discuss the subject of opening negotiations with the United States for the establishment of an Anglo-American tribunal whose duties shall be to consider international questions. Lord Iddesleigh says that the fishery question, which the Arbitration Association refers to, is at present the subject of diplomatic negotiations, and expresses the hope that the result may be favorable.

There is a rumor in Rome that Queen Margarita is using her influence to bring about a reconciliation between the Italian Government and the Papacy. Under the arrangement contemplated, it is said, the Pope will receive from Italy arrears of endowment to a large amount, which will be devoted to extending Catholic missions.

A large party of tourists have had a narrow escape from death on the Matterhorn. While on that mountain an avalanche occurred, and they were completely imprisoned by huge banks of snow. Forty guides went to their assistance with ropes and ladders, and, after superhuman exertions, rescued them. Many of the tourists were suffering from frost-bite, and one has since died.

A passenger steamer plying on the River Volga was burned on Saturday at Saratov, capital of the province of Saratov, in Russia, and 200 lives were lost.

The Marquis Tseng is reported to have declared that Corea is an inseparable part of China, and that his Government is determined to resist any attempt on the part of a foreign Power to seize that kingdom. The Chinese Government has decided to despatch troops to the neighborhood of Port Lazereff as a precautionary measure against the reported design of Russia to seize that place.

As the President of Uruguay was entering the theatre at Montevideo the night of August 17, an ensign named Ortiz fired a revolver almost point-blank at his head. The ball entered the President's cheek, inflicting a slight wound. An infuriated crowd attacked the would-be assassin so that he died soon afterwards. A revolution is threatened. Several persons have been imprisoned, among them the widow of General Pagola and four of her female relatives. The city is guarded at night by mounted police.

Cutting was released from prison last Monday, the Supreme Court of Mexico holding that as Medina, whom he libelled, refused to prosecute him civilly, his imprisonment before the trial had been punishment enough. Mexico does not, however, withdraw its claim to the right to try an American citizen in that country for a crime committed in the United States

The Canadians complain that American fishermen are taking fish with impunity in Canadian waters. One fishermen on Prince Edwards Island is quoted as saying that if the Dominion Government continues to treat the fishery question the same as of late, he would like to see the stars and stripes hoisted over the island.

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THE CIVIL-SERVICE COMMISSION.

MR. OBERLY, of the Civil-Service Commission, has sent to the *Times* a very interesting letter defending that body from certain charges made by Republican Senators during the recent session, and since taken up by Republican organs all over the country. The most specific and serious of these charges was made by Senators Plumb and Ingalls of Kansas, and concerned the appointment of special pension examiners under the civil-service rules by the Commissioner of Pensions, the accusation being that, through the collusion of the Commission as now constituted with a Democratic majority, Mr. Black managed to get 71 or 72 Democrats out of 76 or 77 clerks, which was held to be proof of a grossly partisan administration of the law.

Mr. Oberly scores a very neat point when he contrasts this charge of Republican Senators against the integrity of a Democratic Commission, because Democrats were chiefly appointed, with their naïve admission that under a Republican Commission only Republicans were appointed. Senator Voorhees said in the course of the debate on this matter: "I desire to say that the first seventy-two special pension examiners appointed by Gen. Black after he came into office were every one of them Republicans." Thereupon Mr. Allison interjected this remark: "That is, he retained one-half of the force of 150 Republicans." This shows that Mr. Allison supposed, and, indeed, took it for granted, that these 150 examiners, who entered the service by the competitive system under a Republican Commission in 1884, were of course all Republicans. Senator Teller, who was Secretary of the Interior when these examiners were appointed, would not concede that all of the 150 were Republicans, but he admitted that "the great mass of them were, of course, Republicans"—apparently in blissful unconsciousness of the implication of those two words, "of course." Mr. Oberly very properly holds that Senator Teller should have explained why it was a matter "of course" that "the great mass" of persons appointed under the Civil-Service Law as administered by a Republican Commission were Republicans.

Mr. Oberly gives a detailed account of the curious modifications in the rules allowed by the Civil-Service Commission while a majority of its members were Republicans, in the case of pension examiners—as in reducing the minimum standing in examinations and certifying the entire eligible list—modifications of which it is sufficient to say that, if made by a Democratic Commission, they would have justly provoked the severest criticism. In point of fact, since the majority of the Commission became Democratic, it has discontinued the reprehensible practice of certifying unconditionally the whole list of eligibles, and has declared that only four names, taken from among those graded highest on the eligible register of pension examiners, shall be certified for the purpose of filling a vacancy in that grade; and has provided that certifications shall be made for the purpose of filling vacancies in the grade of special pension examiner in the same way that certifications are made to fill vacancies in any other class or grade. Mr. Oberly closes his clear and candid letter with this very notable declaration of faith:

"In concluding this paper I desire to say that the Democratic members of the Civil-Service Commission will not permit anxiety for the success of their party to induce them to wander into any of the by-paths that lead away from the broad highway of the civil-service-reform movement. They are determined that the Civil-Service Act shall be executed in its spirit as well as its letter, and that the merit system shall be strengthened by their official acts. All they can do will be done to perfect the competitive system of appointments to the civil service, and to this end they have made the examinations of the Commission non-partisan by reversing the practice of their Republican predecessors in the Commission, who made of Republican partisans the Chief Examiner and all the members of all the Examining Boards. Upon the suggestion of the Democratic members of the Commission a Republican has been appointed Chief Examiner, and, by an order of the Commission made by its Democratic members, the Customs and Postal Boards of Examiners cannot now, as under Republican Administration, be constituted entirely of members of one political party. Every Republican who desires to enter the civil service through the competitive-examination door may therefore be assured that the fact that he is a Republican will not make more difficult his entrance than would be the entrance of a Democrat; and every Democratic applicant will learn, if he does not already know, that the fact that he is a Democrat will not make easier his entrance than would be the entrance of a Republican."

We are very glad to say that we believe this statement may be accepted as truthfully representing the convictions and purposes of the Commission. Nobody questions the sincerity of Mr. Lyman, the Republican Commissioner, or of Mr. Edgerton, the senior of the two Democrats. The wisdom of Mr. Oberly's appointment was questioned by many, but his course has justified the opinion, candidly expressed by the Hartford *Courant*, Gen. Hawley's paper, that his excellent record as Superintendent of Indian Education justified the hope that he would make a first-rate Commissioner. Gen. Hawley, by the way, did himself credit in the Senate debate by frankly saying that "the majority of the Civil-Service Commission is Democratic, and earnestly endeavoring to enforce the law."

The actions of the Commissioners speak even more loudly than their words. They have recently been called upon to fill the important position of Civil-Service Examiner, and they applied the true reform principle by promoting Mr. William H. Webster, a chief of division in the Pension Office, who has been Chairman of the Interior Departmental Board of Civil-Service Examiners, and is thus excellently qualified for the higher place—the fact that he is a Republican not being allowed to stand in the way of his elevation. The Commissioners have just secured the promulgation by the President of a most important change in the rules, which provides that, in future, applications for examination shall be made to the Commissioners if for places in the Washington departments, and to the customs and postal boards of examiners if for places in those branches of the service, instead of, as now, to the appointing or nominating officer. This will remove the temptation now presented such an officer to inquire into the political opinions and affiliations of applicants for appointments, and end an abuse which has undoubtedly existed under both a Republican and a Democratic administration. The Commissioners are also considering another most desirable change, which will cut down the limit of fifty employees now required to bring a post-office or custom-house under the Civil-Service Law; it being obviously absurd to apply the competitive system to one office which has fifty employees, and not to another which has forty-nine.

The course of the present Commission, as now fully organized a year and a half after the inauguration of a Democratic President, proves that the reform is safe in their hands. It has "come to stay," and the despairing wails of the spoilsmen in both parties show that they realize the fact.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

THE Salisbury-Churchill Ministry is already known as a Government of Inquiry. The number of things it Wants to Know is without any assignable limits. The curiosity of the London *Times* is also remarkable. The *Times* has apparently assumed the rôle of Inquisitor for the new Chancellor of the Exchequer. In a recent article it extends the line of general investigation into the region of bimetallism, concluding that "unless the signs of the times are strangely misleading, a royal commission on the currency crisis will be appointed before another six months are over." The existence of a currency crisis in England apart from Indian affairs had not been suspected on this side of the water, but the *Times* assures us that such a crisis exists, in the popular imagination, if not in fact. The tone of the article implies that the *Times* does not look upon the crisis as imaginary, but real. At all events, we have its word for it that bimetallism "has come to the front by leaps and bounds in the last few months." That the present is a favorable time for taking up the question is made clear to the *Times* by the terms of a resolution recently offered in the United States Senate, requesting the President to open correspondence with the commercial Powers of Europe on the subject of international bimetallism. This resolution was offered by Senator Evarts, who, it says, "knows exactly what he means"—which will be gratifying news to the commercial community here.

Emboldened by the intrepidity of Mr. Evarts, the *Times* goes on to say that it is no use to pooh-pooh the discussion as antiquated; that "the best theoretical arguments are a weak answer to the sharp cry of practical distress"; that over and over again doctrines which have long dominated the lecture-room have had to descend to the market-place "to be heckled"; that monometallism may appear as convincing as ever to the majority of students, but "the commercial and industrial world declines to be convinced by their demonstrations; it is beginning to insist, with no uncertain voice, on the reopening of the question, and on an appeal from the doctrinaires to the men of business."

If we cared to controvert the positions of the *Times*, we should say that the commercial and industrial world were just that part of the whole world which had brought monometallism into force, and that the theorists had had nothing to do with it except to point out the fact. But we leave the discussion of bimetallism for England to English disputants, merely cherishing the opinion that any ministry

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which makes bimetallism a definite part of its policy, will come down with a crash, the suddenness of which will amaze all the thunderers of the press. We are concerned with the "leaps and bounds" of bimetallism in England, and with the supposed policy of the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, only as they may relate to the financial policy of the United States. And first it must be pointed out that the *Times* either misconceives the attitude of the silver party in this country, or misconceives the subject of the discussion altogether. There is no bimetallist party in the United States. There is a gold-standard party and a silver-standard party, but no double-standard party at all. The bimetallists are an omnibus load of doctrinaires: we could name them if it were necessary. It is not for the purpose of disparaging them that we say they do not constitute a party, or even a faction. The force which keeps the mint working on silver is the silver-standard party, the cheap-dollar party. This is the reason why no attention is ever paid to the appeals of the bimetallists at home and abroad to stop our coinage of silver, and thus "bring a pressure" on Europe in favor of international action. The silverites simply laugh at all such stuff. International action means bimetallism, and bimetallism means parity between gold and silver. This is exactly what they do not want. The shrewdest of them have discovered that bimetallism is impossible both politically and physically; and they are glad that it is so. When therefore, the *Times* says that "the simultaneous move forward in England and America may not be without important consequences," the answer is that the "move," whether forward or backward (and we consider it most decidedly backward), is not simultaneous, nor convergent. If it is bimetallism in England, it is certainly not that in the United States. It has been the rule of the gold-standard party to favor international conferences in the vain hope that the silverites would stop the coinage meanwhile, or when the failure of the conference should take place. But this child's-play is very nearly at an end, the other side having seen through it. We are not sorry that it is so.

The suggestion of the *Times* that Mr. Goschen should be at the head of the proposed commission of inquiry will lead people to ask what Mr. Goschen's views are on this subject. We all know what they were when he was a member of the Paris Conference of 1878. His idea then was that bimetallism, national or international, was impracticable and visionary, but that it would be much to the advantage of the world if other countries than England would make a more generous use of silver than they seemed inclined to. The only country that has followed Mr. Goschen's advice is the United States, but the advantage to the world or to any part of it except silver miners has not become apparent. Perhaps Mr. Goschen has so far changed his views as to think that bimetallism is now practicable, and that England may find her interest in it as an active partner in the concern. It is more probable, however, that the new Chancellor of the Exchequer does not know exactly what his policy is, and is waiting for Mr. Goschen or some other kind friend to tell him.

THE BULGARIAN REVOLUTION.

WHEN, a fortnight ago, the Emperors of Germany and Austria-Hungary had their cordial meeting at Gastein, accompanied by their Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Bismarck and Kálnoky, the impression prevailed everywhere—though it was vividly reflected only in the non-official press of St. Petersburg—that something more than an exchange of civilities was being carried out at that idyllic Alpine retreat. The chief representative of Russia's diplomacy, M. de Giers, shone by his absence—he was just starting for another watering-place not far from the spot where Kaiser William and Francis Joseph, with their advisers, talked friendship and politics. The Russian press had no doubt that the meaning of this was that the so-called Three Emperors' Alliance, formed in September, 1884, at Skierniewice, was being narrowed down to a Two Emperors' Alliance at Gastein; Italy being an appendage to it, and England, under its Tory Government, possibly a future member. There appeared semi-official refutations of this view, and the simultaneous visit of an Austrian Archduke at Peterhof, the residence of Czar Alexander III., was pointed out as an indication of the continuance of perfect harmony between all the members of the Imperial triple alliance. But these quieting assurances fell flat, especially in view of Russia's unbroken hostility to Alexander of Bulgaria, who enjoyed the protection of Bismarck; her massing of troops in the neighborhood of the Rumanian and Armenian borders; and her defiant repudiation of the clause in the Treaty of Berlin concerning the port of Batum.

The startling announcement which was made on Sunday from the capital of Bulgaria shows that the assertions of undisturbed harmony between the three imperial courts were fallacious. Prince Alexander has been driven from his Bulgarian throne by a stroke of conspiracy as obviously Russian as it was sudden. Troops surrounded his palace, and forced him to abdicate. The populace assembled and adopted a resolution invoking the sympathy of the Czar. This resolution was laid by a kneeling multitude at the feet of the Russian agent. A provisional government was formed, of which the highest dignitary of the Greek Church in Bulgaria is Minister President, and Zankoff, the notorious leader of the pro-Russian party, Minister of the Interior. Moreover, a Cabinet proclamation assures the people that the Czar will not leave the country without his protection. Thus by one swift blow all the humiliation which Russia has had to swallow—thanks to the powerful influence of Austro-German and British interests—since the *coup d'état* of September 18, 1885, which made Alexander of Battenberg ruler of both Bulgaria and Eastern Rumelia, and especially since his victory over Servia, which rendered him defiant and almost independent, has been completely wiped out. This stroke is one of the grandest triumphs which Russian secret diplomacy ever achieved, though its achievements have been both numerous and striking. If it is not reversed by a speedy, powerful counteraction, the united Bulgaria which Russia spurned when Alexander of Battenberg ruled it, will soon become what it was destined to be by the Treaty of San Stefano in 1878—which Germany, Austria-Hungary, and England contemptuously annulled in Berlin—the chief seat of Russian power in the Balkan Peninsula, a base for new operations against Constantinople, and also against Austria-Hungary. Anti-Turkish risings in Macedonia on one side and, on the other, a revolution in Servia, which will drive King Milan, Austria-Hungary's protégé, into exile, and replace him by the pretender Peter Karageorgevitch, or the latter's father-in-law, Nikita of Montenegro, the Czar's stanchest Slavic ally, may be speedily expected.

There can hardly by a doubt that Germany and her Austro-Hungarian ally will not regard with indifference this complete reversal of the situation in the Balkans, or, to speak more correctly, in southeastern Europe. If the blow be a total surprise, it must be as provoking to the pride of the crowned heads and diplomats that met at Gastein as it is unfavorable to their policy. It is, however, more probable that it was expected by them, and the Gastein meeting considered it as a contingency to be reckoned with and withstood. But action in this case is one of the most arduous tasks. Intervention in Bulgaria can have no other meaning than the restoration of Prince Alexander to the throne; but who can undertake to keep him on it? The revolution of August 21, 1886, is as legitimate as was that of September 18, 1885. The union of the two Bulgarias is a fact acknowledged and sanctioned by the Powers. Turkey alone could interfere, but she is just now disbanding her troops, penniless, and cowed by Russia's menaces. Russia herself would have to be attacked, while she would plead not guilty and keep on the defensive—which is her strength—with France burning with the desire of revenge on Germany and armed to the teeth in the rear of the coalition. This would mean a general European war on a stupendous scale. The great conflict between the Slavic East of Europe and its Germanic centre, however, must one day take place, and the Continent may possibly drift into it now.

HEIDELBERG'S FIVE HUNDREDTH BIRTHDAY.

HEIDELBERG, August 7.

A HUNDRED years ago, when the University of Heidelberg celebrated the four hundredth anniversary of its existence, the first day's procession was marred by a snow-storm. It was probably to prevent a similar accident that the celebration of the five hundredth anniversary was held this week instead of in the autumn, where it properly belonged, as the University was first opened on October 18, 1386. The rain, however, remained to be reckoned with, and it seemed at first as if it had made up its mind to spoil everything. But as soon as the festivities had commenced, the sky became clear, and there was no more rain until six hours after the historic procession on the fifth day. Had this procession been arranged a day later, about a hundred thousand people would have been disappointed; for besides the 25,000 or more inhabitants which Heidelberg boasts, there were at least 75,000 visitors from all parts of Europe and America—a terrible strain on the capacity of a town with only two (narrow) streets, a mile long though they be. The railway station, ordinarily one of the busiest in Germany,

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became almost inaccessible. Everything, however, had been done to provide accommodations for the visitors. A small building was erected opposite the station, where rooms were assigned, and where former students of the University were provided, in return for fifty cents, with neatly designed cards of admission to the various festive occasions, and with a bronze medal imprinted with the University's coat of arms and framed in with red and yellow ribbons. By fastening these on their coats the non-society men —who now constitute about one-half the number of students, though formerly much less numerous—were able to indicate their academic origin; while the ex-corps-students, of course, brought along their old caps, the color of which—red, blue, yellow, or white—indicated to which societies they had belonged. These caps, together with cavalry boots, a colored ribbon worn diagonally across the breast, a whip, and an *obbligato* gigantic dog, constitute now the ordinary costume of the class of students who in former generations and centuries gloried in a peculiar mixture of carnival, clown, and military attire and outfit.

Heidelberg is the oldest of the German universities proper; for Prague, founded thirty-eight, and Vienna, founded twenty-one, years before Heidelberg, belong to the Austrian Empire. Beyond doubt, however, it was less the sense of Heidelberg's antiquity than an æsthetic instinct which brought such a large number of visitors here this week. What the honeymoon is in a man's life, Heidelberg is in the German student's curriculum. Here every student endeavors to spend at least one summer, and there are few who would hesitate to call it the happiest summer of their life, though they might have little difficulty in remembering a similar period elsewhere during which they attended more lectures and read more books. The temptation to remain in the open air, to walk in the woods, is too great to be often resisted. For picturesqueness of location Heidelberg has no equal in Europe. Perched above is the finest ruined castle in existence, commanding a superb view of the rapid Neckar below and the lovely hills beyond, in which one knows not what to admire most—the soft, feminine curve of contour, the deeply saturated green of the dense masses of trees, or the ever-varying change of aspect from various points of view. To the left the eyes command an extensive view of the flat Rhine Valley, bounded in the distance by a dim blue chain of mountains. In summer the warm air of this valley rises and sucks a current of cool air from the Neckar mountains, between which Heidelberg lies. Hence the town is always cool, and is one of the fortunate and rare places that enjoy a real spring of three or even four months. Hence the facts that for every twenty-five natives there is a foreign resident here; that outside of Switzerland it would be difficult to find a town which has so many hotels and pensions for its size; and that Dr. Schwenninger, who succeeded several years ago in reducing Bismarck's weight by forty pounds, is at present building a large sanatorium on the hill near the Schloss Hotel. Add to this that Heidelberg is one of the cheapest towns to live in—a dollar a day being sufficient for an economic student—and that the beer is usually placed before him by a brown-eyed maiden quite as pretty as a London barmaid; add to it that Mannheim, only half an hour's ride from here, has an excellent theatre and opera-house; add to it a few other trifles which even in Heidelberg cannot be entirely ignored—namely, lectures by world-famed professors, one of the best and largest libraries in Germany, and several new laboratories containing every convenience for original scientific research—and one can understand why Heidelberg is to-day one of the most frequented German universities; why all the horrors of mediæval wars and repeated destructions of the town only succeeded in temporarily retarding its growth; and why its great jubilee has created an interest unprecedented even in Germany, which makes a specialty of jubilees.

The festivities began on August 2 with the reception of the guests specially or generally invited, and closed this evening with the illumination of the castle. The reception was held in the Festhalle, an enormous building specially constructed for this occasion, with seats for at least 5,000 persons. To this building any one could obtain admission during the week on payment of twelve to twenty-five cents, except on two special occasions, when only students and other ticket-holders were admitted. That the press does not hold in Germany such an influential position as in English-speaking countries, was shown by the fact that although there were almost 200 journalistic applicants for seats—German and foreign—only 30 places were reserved for the press. As far as the average German newspaper is concerned, this slight was perhaps deserved, for besides the *Frankfurter-Zeitung*, the *Kölnische; Neue Freie Presse*, the Berlin *Boersen-Courier*, and *Tageblatt*, there were few whose representatives have not indulged in the lazy feuilletonistic habit of writing sesquipedalian platitudes evolved from their imaginations, instead of going about observing what happened and telling it to their readers in plain language. A few American reporters are sadly needed in Germany, as well as a few journalistic business managers. To an American it will seem incredible, but it is a sober fact, that on the day of the historic procession, when tens of thousands of bored people were sitting for more than an hour in booths, waiting for the "show" to arrive, not a single newspaper, with "full accounts of yesterday's proceedings," was hawked about the streets—not even the Heidelberg paper, of which I have in vain sought to buy a copy for several days. The deepest depth of German stupidity in practical matters has never yet been sounded.

To return to the reception: It consisted principally of an address by the Ober-Bürgermeister and the singing of the festival hymn, written by the late Victor von Scheffel—whose death a few months ago alone prevented him from being the central figure of this festival, in reward for his previous glorifications in verse of "old Heidelberg"—and composed by Vincenz Lachner. The music of this hymn is quite as uninspired as most "occasional" pieces, but it was sung under the composer's direction with an enthusiasm which only a composer's presence can arouse, and today the boys in the streets are already singing and whistling it.

The second day of the festival opened with religious services in the old Heiliggeistkirche, conducted by Prof. Bassermann. Next to the Castle and the University this church is Heidelberg's greatest curiosity, less on account of its appearance than of its having been the cause of Heidelberg's ceasing to be what it had been for six centuries—the capital of the State. It was owned jointly by the Catholics and Protestants, and in 1705 a central wall was built, separating it into two equal halves, one for each denomination. The Elector, however, insisted on reserving the whole edifice for the Catholics and tore down the wall. For this he was censured by the Kirchenrath, which so enraged him that he left Heidelberg and transferred the capital to Mannheim. The wall was rebuilt and remained until this year, when its removal was decided upon as one of the deeds commemorating the fifth centenary of the University.

In this same church, on the day following, Dr. Kuno Fischer delivered his *Festrede*—a rhetorical and historical achievement of great merit and interest. A vast number of books and pamphlets have been published apropos of Heidelberg's jubilee—a mere list of them would take up half a column of a daily paper—but so far as I have examined them none (except the 'Illustrirte Fest-Chronik') is half as fascinating as Dr. Fischer's oration. Its delivery occupied three hours; printed, it makes a handsome pamphlet of ninety-eight pages. It was in print before its delivery, for Kuno Fischer is not inclined to hide his light under a bushel, and is quite willing to give everybody full opportunity to admire his genius. He has been made an "Excellenz" this week, which the students say will increase his conceit, if possible. Concerning his vanity the following story is current here: One day a fresh student, having heard others refer familiarly to "Kuno," saw a small man, with a small antique hat, standing in front of the University. "Can you tell me," says the student, tapping this man on the shoulder, "in which room Kuno lectures?" "If you refer to the Geheimrath Dr. Fischer," was the reply, "I lecture at number 16." But "Kuno" has good reason to be vain. He has written the most complete history of modern philosophy in existence, and has even succeeded in making Kant and Fichte as clear as sunshine; and he is perhaps the most eloquent of all German professors. Of his lectures, which I heard seven years ago, I shall never forget one in particular, on Spinoza, which brought tears to the eyes of many of the students, and was followed by thunders of applause, rarely heard—or permitted—in academic halls.

In his "Festrede," one of the most interesting things was the account of the founding of the University. At first there were only three *magistri in artibus;* and four weeks after the opening of the school, one of them, Marsilius, was "unanimously" elected rector by his two colleagues. Before the end of the first year the number of professors had risen to sixteen. A medical faculty was not created till four years later, and the whole institution had a clerical character—so much so that celibacy was prescribed, and a full century passed before a married teacher was reluctantly admitted to the faculty, at the express command of the Elector. Preparatory schools there were none. The high school had to stoop at first to the elementary instruction of young boys, and not till 1464 were boys under fourteen excluded, whereas a special preparatory school was not opened till 160 years later. "The constitution of the mediæval university was well adapted to create and preserve a certain type of clerico-secular instruction, but it was not supplied with the means for contributing to the sciences and accelerating their progress." As for the resources of the University, Ruprecht II., the son of the founder, found a very simple way of augmenting them by expelling the Jews and making over their property to the University.

Dr. Fischer also gives an elaborate account of the fate of the famous library which in 1622 was taken as booty of war by the Duke of Bavaria and presented to Pope Gregory XV. This library known as *Optimus Germaniæ literatæ thesaurus*, consisted of more than 5,000 volumes, including some extremely valuable manuscripts. It was fortunate that the library was thus removed across the Alps (on mule-back), for on a subsequent occasion, when the University was destroyed, it would have become a prey to the flames. In 1816 Pope Pius VII., at the respectful request of Heidelberg professors, returned 852 of the German and Latin MSS. Most of the others remain in the Vatican; but Pope Leo XIII., in honor of Heidelberg's jubilee, has had an elaborate catalogue of them prepared and forwarded to the Grand Duke as a present—a tantalizing present, if not an ironic one. But the

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Heidelberg faculty, deeming the catalogue better than nothing at all, have honored the Pope's messenger equally with the other delegates.

Of these delegates there was a most imposing array, as was shown especially at the reception tendered them in the newly decorated Aula, which is now the finest in Germany. Every civilized country had sent delegates to represent one or more of its universities. Paris was represented by Oppert, Du Camp, and Zeller, who were made especially welcome by the hosts; and the Frenchmen present in Heidelberg, including the correspondents of the *Figaro* and *Voltaire*, commented with great satisfaction on the fact that Prof. Zeller was the only one of the speakers whom the Grand Duke of Baden honored by a congratulatory hand-shake after his neat address in behalf of the Académie Française. Of well-known German professors there were present Haeckel of Jena, Kussmaul of Strassburg, Helmholtz, Gneist, Mommsen, E. Zeller of Berlin, and a hundred others whose names are familiar wherever the sciences are cultivated; all of them in their official garb, thus presenting a picturesque variety of costumes and colors. Among the speakers were the Crown Prince of Germany and the Grand Duke of Baden, his brother-in-law. The procession of dignitaries had marched in to the stately strains of Wagner's "Meistersinger" march; and the next afternoon almost the same company assembled for a dinner in the "Museum," on which occasion Helmholtz delivered a short but magnificent address, in which he tried to account for the fact that Heidelberg has become so famous for the scientific discoveries made within its walls. He attributed it largely to the vital energy and the inspiration given by solitary walks in the pure and bracing air of the Neckar hills. The man of science, as well as the poet, requires the faculty of a suggestive imagination; and it could hardly be regarded as accidental that from these green hills human sight for the first time penetrated the mysteries of the universe, and discovered what before had seemed impossible—the chemical composition of stars. Had the speaker's modesty not forbidden, he might have added, as another delightful coincidence, that the mysteries of the human eye, too, were first revealed in Heidelberg, where that organ for ever revels in scenic luxuries.

Helmholtz also was the man who first explained the mysterious charm of tone-quality in diverse human voices and musical instruments. But although this discovery was also made in Heidelberg, the town itself can have suggested it only on the principle of contraries. A few centuries ago there was hardly any difference between German students and highwaymen. Not only did they engage in fatal duels on the slightest provocation, but they plundered and murdered peasants and tradesmen, and were in continual conflict with the military and with the police, who had a special apparatus for catching them and making them harmless. At the present day the murderous propensities of German students have apparently all been concentrated on the sense of hearing. There is a case on record of several hundred students leaving a German university in a body because a law had been made forbidding their singing and howling in the streets at night. Those who have been in Heidelberg this week have been able to sympathize with the townspeople who made that law. Such incessant singing and playing till four or five in the morning, such howling and clashing of glasses in beer-gardens, have never before been heard even in a German university town. The climax of the noise was not reached at the great Commers in the Festhalle, at which 5,000 students and ex-students finished the "salamanders" with a thunderous simultaneity of setting down their glasses, executed with marvellous military precision; it was reached in the old Schloss, the quasi-subterranean rooms of which were crowded with students and Philistines, cheering and howling at the top of their voices, until even the waiter girls—who had been selected for their beauty from among all the neighboring restaurants and beer-halls, and who are used to the ways of students—put down their wine-pitchers to stop their ears. But then the wine which they dispensed had a truly antique Bacchanalian flavor; it was wine such as can only be found on special occasions like this—wine like the liquid Hungarian gold sold in the Esterházy cellar in Vienna. It was taken ostensibly from the great tun in the adjoining room; but a man in charge informed me that it was an optical illusion: that there was no wine in the historic tun, for if it had been filled, even the thirsty legion of the jubilee days would have required weeks to empty it. Its contents are forty-nine thousand gallons.

These scenes in the vaults of the *grosses Fass* were enacted every afternoon, and were open to all. But there was one "Fest" in the Castle which was open only to invited guests. Little lamps had been placed in the evening in lines at every accessible place of the inner façades, making the court-yard a fairy-like abode. But these rows of lights were quite thrown in the shade, as regards number and attractiveness, by rows of beer and wine-kegs the contents of which were free to all. It seemed like the old days when emperors were crowned and the populace treated to a grand picnic of free beer and roast oxen on toast.

Three important features of the programme remain to be mentioned: First, a torchlight procession, in which many of the academic dudes ruined their gaudy costumes because the professors, in their zeal for antiquarian realism, had decided that old-fashioned pitch torches must be used, and these were continually falling to pieces. They disinfected the town for a century to come, and blackened the faces of the students so much that their hideous scars—which are greatly honored, though the signs of unskilful fencing—for once became invisible. Second, grand illumination of the ruined Castle—a most imposing spectacle, the red light suffusing the whole castle, and showing every detail of the ruin, making it seem as if the French had just been at their work of destroying this "architectural poem," the work of three centuries of princes and artists. Third, the historic procession, which took just half an hour in passing any given point. It was unanimously pronounced the finest thing of the kind ever seen, as regards not only extent, but historic accuracy, realism, and splendor of every detail, for the attainment of which no expense had been spared. The procession represented characteristic scenes and important personages in the history of the University from 1386 to 1803. To describe it is impossible. It included princes, knights, huntsmen, monks, nuns, soldiers, musicians with the instruments of their period, devils and other masks, lecturing professors; the great tun drawn by two superb oxen; citizens, boys and girls, a Venus, ambassadors, and a score of other characters. This was the climax of the Heidelberg festival. How great was the crowd that witnessed it may be inferred from the fact that Mannheim alone, a city of about 50,000 souls, sent 22,000 visitors.

H. T. F.

THE DUC DE NOAILLES ON THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

PARIS, August 11, 1886.

CONSTITUTIONAL law is not much the fashion in our time, and the Abbé Sieyès, who wrote so many contributions, would not, if he were still living, be much appreciated. We have ceased to believe that humanity can be made much better by clever rules and well-devised arrangements; we are inclined to believe that institutions are worth only as much as the men who undertake to give life to these institutions. This reaction against the old constitutional school is owing to many causes; it is in great part the work of the modern historical school—a school which is very realistic, very hostile to all preconceived theories, to all generalizations. We have become more *materialistic than our fathers*: "*Tant vaut* l'homme, tant vaut la chose." We care less for the monarchy and more for the King; less for the empire and more for the Emperor; less for the church and more for the Pope. We are also more sceptical, and we see the inconveniences as well as the advantages of every kind of human arrangement or solution. We are, in consequence of our scepticism, less enthusiastic, and few causes would find among us blind partisans, because we secretly deem that there are few causes worth fighting for. There is a certain sort of pessimism which underlies all our judgments, all our opinions, and consequently all our acts. There are few among the members of the present generation who would not be ready to say with Musset:

"Je suis venu trop tard dans un monde trop vieux."

Compare the present republicans in France with the republicans of the old school, with the men of 1848. The modern republicans (I speak of the most notorious, of such men as Gambetta and his lieutenants) have chosen for themselves the name of opportunists; they have in this name compressed their principles, or rather their want of principles. Their only real principle is a negative one: they do not admit a monarchy, they are hostile to the hereditary principle. But on all other points they have no theory; they are the slaves, and the willing slaves, of circumstance; they do not even care to have their institutions fixed in a written constitution; they are contented with constitutional laws, and they can change these laws as easily as any other law. No obstacle has been placed in the road; the constitutional laws of 1875 have already been twice revised. The new republican school is fully imbued with the idea of development; it looks upon a constitution as the mere epidermis of a living, growing nation. I will not here discuss these new theories; I only allude to them in order to show that it is just now somewhat an ungrateful task to write in France on mere constitutional law.

The Duc de Noailles has nevertheless had the boldness to do so; he has written a volume on the American Constitution, under the title of 'A Hundred Years of Republic in the United States.' One of the ancestors of the Duc de Noailles was among the Frenchmen who fought in America during the war of independence. He has himself not been in the United States, and those who read his volume will regret it, as it is not possible to understand any country thoroughly without entering, so to speak, into its life. The Duc de Noailles says himself: "To pretend to be a prophet in speaking of a great country which you have never inhabited or visited would be a temerity without excuse." If you are not and cannot be a prophet, you may try to be a judge. The task is easier, but the political judge cannot form a perfect judgment if he sees not what the past has accomplished. The history of the debates of Congress, of the struggle of American parties, is one thing; the spectacle of the great American community is another. Let us take the title of the Duc de Noailles's book, 'A Hundred Years of Republic,' and ask ourselves, What have these hundred years produced? How much has the republican

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constitution counted in the result, and how much has the natural work of civilization? This is in reality the sense of the inquiry made by the Duc de Noailles; his study is, so far, conceived in the same spirit as Tocqueville's 'Democracy in America.' But fifty years have passed since the work of our great constitutional writer appeared, and Tocqueville had already on some points entertained some apprehensions. The Duc de Noailles complains that "the public obstinately refused to see anything in his work but the eulogy of American institutions and the continuation of the transatlantic legend brought back by Lafayette. All reserves and criticisms disappeared in the midst of a great current of superstitious enthusiasm. Nobody had a right to point to a single spot on the sun of the model republic."

The Duc de Noailles is right when he says that there was a time when the American republic could flatter itself by ignoring social discords, pauperism, socialism and its dangers. Nobody foresaw that the socialists or communists of the great cities or industrial centres would some day try to defend with arms in their hands what they call the rights of labor. It seemed as if misery was the special plague of aristocratic and monarchical communities. People forgot that "the poor you have always with you." The situation of America, says the Duke, was privileged. "No dangerous neighbor obliged it to keep numerous armies at a great cost. . . . Nature gave it sources of wealth of which the least would have assured the fortune of a people; an extraordinary abundance of earthly goods—iron, coal in larger strata than those of England, 'the nerve and sinews of industry,' cotton, gold mines, silver mines, petroleum; every ten or fifteen years a new source of prosperity. . . . This concourse of happy incidents or of privileges more or less durable cannot be attributed to this or that political system. Free space, endless prairie, fertile desert, facilities of subsistence, high wages, are not institutions." Assuredly they are not, but they cannot, either, become arguments against institutions. I do not believe, with the Duc de Noailles, that "if Louis XVI., when he opened the States-General, could have declared that on all the frontiers and in the interior of France, without robbing anybody, he would bestow on whoever wanted it excellent land at five francs an acre, we should have seen, instead of 1793, the triumph of monarchy. Popular enthusiasm would not have failed to proclaim paternal and royal absolutism as the best of régimes." This is too materialistic a view of history; the French Revolution ended in a great confiscation of land, but it was not made by the hungry peasantry, it was made by the intellectual classes; at any rate, it was begun by them.

The American Constitution must be judged by itself and in itself. As the Duc de Noailles justly observes, the framers of the Constitution attempted to conciliate two principles: the sovereignty of the people and the supreme authority of law. In the preamble of the Constitution, the people declares its desire to establish the reign of liberty and of justice. "A noble design, surely, but how can we prevent popular sovereignty from resolving itself, in America as elsewhere, into the brutal law of numbers?" It must be noticed that the law of numbers is always taxed with brutality by the party which is excluded from power. It seems difficult, however, to evade it in a democracy; all we can hope for is to place a certain number of rules, of traditions, of institutions, out of the immediate reach of the "brutal" majority. The Duc de Noailles confesses that "America possesses a very powerful preservative against the transformation of Congress into a single omnipotent convention. The Federal Senate has nothing in common with those factitious institutions which are condemned to vegetate in obscurity. It represents the individual States; and this special origin gives to it a vitality and a credit of which many upper chambers are often devoid." The Duke praises also the Supreme Court, but his praise is two-edged. "The judicial power," he says, "offers the strangest contrast. While it attains at its summit a high degree of honor and of power, it touches at its base the lowest term of infirmity. The Supreme Court of the United States, appointed by the President himself, and unremovable, has known how to maintain itself above the quarrels of parties. On the other hand, the local magistrates, who are almost all elected by the people, for a short term, have lost all independence."

One of the indispensable conditions of stability in the American democracy has been found in the sacrifice of ministerial responsibility. The Ministers do not form a cabinet, in the English sense of the word; they depend solely upon the President, who is alone responsible for all executive acts. The Duc de Noailles says that this method is just now much criticised. The isolation of the various departments may have its inconveniences, but it is difficult to reconcile in practice Presidential responsibility with a new responsibility; we can hardly imagine a prime minister taking a constant and active part in the Congressional debates if the President did not condemn himself to complete apathy, and did not accept freely the function of a constitutional monarch. Two responsibilities, one before the people, the other before Congress, could not run long in two parallel lines; there would be constant conflicts between the nominee of the people and the favorites of the legislative chambers.

It would be very difficult to give a succinct analysis of the work of the Duc de Noailles. The subjects which are treated in succession by him are these: the principle of popular sovereignty; popular sovereignty and the law of numbers; the right of suffrage in the United States; the limits of the sovereignty of the people; the guarantees against the omnipotence of numbers, and the mission of minorities; the Federal Constitution and the work of the Philadelphia Convention; the Federal system and liberal institutions; the limits of legislative power; the House of Representatives; the origin of the Senate—its organization, its legislative and judicial attributions, its executive attributions. This is a very extensive programme. The Duc de Noailles is not an admirer of democracy; he tries to prove that the executive power and the Senate owe much of their excellence to a percentage, if I may so express myself, of aristocratic and monarchical ideas, while the greatest imperfections have revealed themselves in the House, where the democratic percentage is the highest. He strongly criticises the short term of the legislative mandate, the standing committees, the lobby, the suspension of the rules of the Chamber, which prevents all discussion and allows the Representatives the right to pronounce themselves by an immediate and single vote, without any amendment. This hasty legislation is, in his eyes, all the more dangerous in that the deputies can be classed in two categories, viz., those who have no experience of legislation, and a few old stagers, the favorites of universal suffrage, who are constantly reëlected, and who have become in fact deputies for a long term, and are the real masters of the situation. The Duc de Noailles cites on this point, as on many others, the *Nation*, which has often denounced the politicians, the wire-pullers, who use their long experience of Congress for the most selfish motives. His criticism of the Presidential power is interesting, but seems to me tinged with too much severity. The last Presidential election showed that there is no desire in the American nation to reduce the President to an insignificant rôle; that character, honesty, firmness are not a bad note for a Presidential candidate. We may fully agree with the Duc de Noailles when he denounces plutocracy as the great danger of American democracy, as well as of any democracy; but we will not go as far as to say that the constitutional powers have become in the United States a mere curtain, and that behind this curtain are the real powers, the financial powers. There are many other forces at work, and these forces are not yet preparing to abdicate. It would be difficult to find a country where the rights of intellect, of virtue, and, I may say, of birth, are more highly appreciated than in the United States. The Duc de Noailles could easily have a proof of it if he crossed the Atlantic.

Correspondence.

GRIMM'S LIFE OF RAPHAEL.

GEEHRTE REDACTION:

Indem ich Ihnen für die freundliche Aufmerksamkeit Dank sage, welche Sie meinen Arbeiten zu Theil werden lassen, erlaube ich mir in Betreff des 'Leben Raphael's' (*Nation*, July 8, 1886) zu bemerken, dass ich, so wohl was Vasari als was Passavant anlangt, in der zweiten Auflage des Buches meinen Standpunkt nicht geändert habe, sondern denselben einnehme, auf dem ich in der ersten Auflage stand. Von Passavant wird Seite lxiii der ersten Auflage mit beinahe den gleichen Worten gesagt: "Sein zweiter Theil ist ein Muster- und Meisterwerk deutscher Arbeit. Er bildet die Grundlage unserer Kenntniss Raphaels," etc., während Vasari's 'Vita di Raffaello' als das, wovon alles Studium Raphael's auszugehen habe, der Arbeit vorangestellt worden war.

Hochachtungsvoll der Ihrige,

HERMAN GRIMM.

BERLIN, MATTHÄIKIRCHSTRASSE, 5, d. 6 August, 1886.

GEN. MÜHLENBERG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I find in the *Nation* of July 15, on page 54, a correction concerning the birthplace of J. Peter G. Mühlenberg, Major-General U. S. A. The same article introduces statements which again call for amendment and amplification. He was born October 1, 1746, at New Providence or Trappe, Montgomery Co., Pa. With his parents he moved in 1761 to Philadelphia, and in 1763 with his younger brother, Fr. Augustus C., and Henry Ernest, on the same ship which carried W. Allen, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, was sent to England, and by the way of London and Hamburg to Halle, there to receive his education. Peter was, however, already, in October, 1763, apprenticed to a Mr. Niemeyer, a druggist in Lübeck. Finding his position unprofitable and disagreeable to his taste, two years later he joined a military troop passing through the town; soon afterwards, through the influence of friends, he received an honorable dismissal and found his way back to America in 1766 (not 1772, as the article of July 15 states). Here he was introduced by his father, Rev. H. M. Mühlenberg, D.D., and the Rev. M. Wrangel, D.D., Provost of the Swedish congregations on the Delaware, and pastor of Wicaco or Gloria Dei Church in Philadelphia, to the study of theology, began pastoral work in vacant charges in Pennsylvania, and, after being examined and properly acknowledged by the Lutheran Synod, he officiated in Lutheran churches in Hunterdon Co., N. J. Here in 1771 he received a call to congregations in Dunmore Co., Va. To have a legal standing as a clergy-

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man in that province, he went well recommended to England, and there, April 21, 1772, was ordained a Deacon by Edmund of Ely in Mayfair Chapel, Westminster, London, and April 23, with the Rev. Braidfoot of Virginia and Rev. White, later the highly honored Bishop of Pennsylvania, ordained a Priest by the Bishop of London. In the autumn of 1772 he settled at Woodstock, Va.

W. J. MANN.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17, 1886.

THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Your comment on the Democratic State Conventions of Indiana and Tennessee in your "Young Democracy" editorial in this week's *Nation* will apply with equal force to the Democratic and Greenback State Conventions of this State, held on the 18th. The assembly of delegates to each Convention was composed largely of young men. George L. Yaple, the candidate for Governor, is but thirty-six, and a number of the other candidates on the ticket are young men. The managing men were all young. The manager of the Yaple canvass was Mr. Rowley, of the Lansing *Journal*, almost a boy. The real head and front of the Greenback party—and now Secretary of the Greenback State Central Committee—was C. S. Hampton, of Harbor Springs, scarcely thirty. The candidate for Secretary of State was P. B. Wachtel, of Petoskey, about the age of Yaple.

The leading men were all young. The only contest between the older element and the younger was in the Greenback Convention on a ballot for candidate for Governor—ex-Gov. Begole against Yaple, the latter leading three to one. The gatherings were orderly, well dressed, and quiet, but full of determination and enthusiasm. I did not see but one delegate under the influence of liquor. The platform probably fairly represents the Democrats of this State, and presages, as your correspondent from West Virginia recently predicted, an eventual "long, hard fight" on that line; but the enthusiasm in support of the President and for tariff reform is great. The outlook for Democratic or Fusion success this fall is good.—Respectfully yours,

H. J. MARTIN.

VERMONTVILLE, MICH., August 21, 1886.

BLACK SPIRITS AND WHITE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: It would perhaps be scarcely courteous to send the following story to the English *Journal of Psychical Research*, or to its American child; but it seems a pity that the readers of the papers therein published should not have the benefit of this narrative. And if I may not assume that your readers are also their readers, I will shift my ground and plead for its admission to your columns because of the interest attaching to such an amusing occurrence in the lives of historic personages, especially when told by one of the most famous of them. I extract it from the 'Memoirs of Cardinal de Retz.' The incident took place, apparently, in 1640, when the future Cardinal was about six-and-twenty and as yet only an abbé. He was just then much befriended by Mme. de Vendôme (the daughter-in-law of Henri Quatre), and by the excellent Bishop of Lizieux (Caspean), whose devotion to Louis XIII. may be remembered, and who, just at this time, was doing his best to bring about the conversion of M. de Turenne, already famous, though only some two years older than M. de Retz. These circumstances, and some others not worth entering into, threw these three men into frequent companionship with one another and also with Mme. de Vendôme and her daughter, and one day they all went out together to Saint-Cloud, accompanied by Mme. de Choisy, a great lady of the day, a M. de Brion, and Voiture, the well-known Academician of the Hôtel Rambouillet. It was for the purpose of giving the Bishop a theatrical entertainment. The good prelate, who was a great admirer of Corneille's tragedies, did not scruple to listen to one provided it were out of town, and the company but small. So to Saint-Cloud they went and were so well amused there that, as the nights were at the shortest, the day began to dawn as they returned. On the way—

"Our coach suddenly stopped. As I was at one of the boots (*une des portières*) with Mlle. Vendôme, I asked the coachman why he stopped, and he answered me in a very amazed tone, 'Would you have me drive over all the devils that are there in front of me?' I put my head out of the door, and, as I have always been very short-sighted, I saw nothing. Mme. de Choisy, who was at the other boot with M. de Turenne, was the first in the coach to perceive the cause of the fright of the coachman; I say in the coach, because five or six footmen who were behind were crying out 'Jesus Maria!' and already quaking with fear. M. de Turenne, at the shrieks of Mme. de Choisy, jumped out of the coach. I thought we were beset by highwaymen, and I got out of the coach likewise. I took one of the footmen's swords, and, drawing it, went to join M. de Turenne on the other side, whom I found looking steadily at something I could not see. I asked him what he was looking at, and he answered in a very low voice, jogging my arm: 'I will tell you; but these ladies must not be frightened.' They were in truth howling rather than shrieking. Voiture began an Oremus. The sharp tones of Mme. de Choisy may be not unknown to you. Mlle. de Vendôme was at her beads; Mme. de Vendôme was trying to confess herself to M. de Lizieux, who said to her: 'Daughter, be not afraid; you are in the hands of God.' The Comte de Brion was on his knees, chanting very devoutly with all our footmen the Litanies of the Virgin.

"All this went on, as you can imagine, at once and in less than no time (*en meme tems et en moins de rien*). M. de Turenne, who had drawn the short sword at his side after he had stared into the distance as I have already told you, turned to me with the same air with which he would have asked for his dinner, or with which he would have given battle, and uttered these words: 'Let's go towards them.' 'Towards whom?' replied I, and truly I thought everybody had lost their senses. He answered me: 'I actually believe that they may be devils.' As we had already made five or six steps forward . . . and were consequently nearer the spectacle, I began to perceive *something*, and what appeared to me was a long procession of black phantoms, which caused me at first more emotion than it had M. de Turenne. But making the reflection that I had long sought to come across spirits, and that apparently I had here found them, my excitement made me move more quickly than the deportment of M. de Turenne permitted his doing. I leaped forward towards the procession. The people in the coach, who thought us encountering all the devils in the world, made a great outcry, and yet it was not they who were the most frightened. Some poor reformed barefoot Austin Friars, who are called Black Friars, were our supposed devils; and seeing two men approaching with swords in their hands, they were in the greatest terror, and one of them, coming forward, called out: 'Gentlemen, we are poor friars, who do no harm to any one, and who are going to bathe in the river for health's sake.' We turned back to the coach, M. de Turenne and I, with such bursts of laughter as you can imagine, and he and I made at that moment two reflections, which we told one another the next morning. He declared to me that at the first appearance of these imagined phantoms his feeling was of joy, though he had always thought he should be frightened if he ever saw anything supernatural; and I confessed to him that the first sight had startled me, though I had wished all my life to see spirits. The second observation that we made was that all that one reads in the greater number of biographies is false. M. de Turenne assured me that he had not felt the slightest start, though he agreed that I had reason to believe from his fixed gaze and slow motions that he was much startled; and when I confessed to him that I had been startled at first, he declared that he would have sworn on his soul that I had felt no emotion but of courage and spirit."

But this discussion, which the Cardinal continues, concerning the veracity of history we will not enter into. One word only in conclusion. Will all Psychical Researchers observe that if M. de Turenne and M. de Retz had not got out of the coach, the Austin Friars might never have been discovered, and coachman, footmen, ladies, Bishop, and Academician would all have testified to devils disappearing in the river? * *

Notes.

T. Y. CROWELL & CO. will publish in the early autumn a translation of Don Armando Palacio Valdés's novel, 'Marta y Maria,' from the pen of Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole.

On September 1 Thomas Whittaker will issue 'Records of an Active Life,' by Heman Dyer, D.D.; and a volume from the unprinted sermons of Charles Kingsley, entitled 'True Words for Brave Men.'

Harper & Bros. will publish the last novel of the late Mary Cecil Hay, completed on her deathbed, 'A Wicked Girl'; and a thoroughly revised edition of the late Dr. Worthington Hooker's 'Child's Book of Nature.'

John Bernard, some time Secretary of the Beefsteak Club, was an English actor who was in America during the last years of the last century. He was an acute observer and kept a voluminous diary. He died nearly sixty years ago, but his American notes have only recently been rescued from oblivion. They have been edited, with an introduction and abundant notes, by Mr. Laurence Hutton and Mr. Brander Matthews, and will be published shortly by Harper & Bros.

Mr. Lang's 'Letters to Dead Authors' have got into a second edition in England, and in the preface to this Mr. Lang half promises a second series, which will include epistles to Homer, Hawthorne, Swift, Longfellow, Montaigne, Pepys, and Thucydides. To this edition he has also appended this neat little "Envoy":

"Go, letters to the irresponsive Ghosts
That scarce will heed them less than living Men.
For now new Books come thicker than, on Coasts
And Meads of Asia, throng the sea-birds when
The snow-wind drives them South in clamorous Hosts
From their salt marshes by Cayster's Fen."

M. Austin Dobson has written a Prologue for Mr. E. A. Abbey's illustrated edition of "She Stoops to Conquer," soon to be published, and he is engaged on an annotated edition of Goldsmith's 'Poems,' for the Clarendon Press, which will publish it uniform with his excellent volume of 'Selections from Steele.'

Among books recently published in France may be mentioned 'Les Dernières années du duc d'Enghien,' by Count Boulay de la Meurthe (Paris: Hachette). The author, in a previous work, had proved himself very familiar with the period immediately preceding the Consulate. In this he shows how the arrest of the Duc d'Enghien, in 1804, was brought about, and how, partly by his own imprudence and partly owing to false reports made to Bonaparte, his iniquitous execution took place at Vincennes.

M. le vicomte Onfroy de Thoron is known by two works on Equatorial America. He has just published an astonishing pamphlet, 'Découverte du Paradis terrestre et de la langue primitive parlée depuis Adam jusqu'à Babel' (Paris: Leroux). In this the author tries to establish that the primitive language is no other than the Quichua, still in use among certain native tribes in Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia.

A very interesting volume has recently been published in Paris by Fetscherin & Chuit: 'La France socialiste: Notes d'histoire contemporaine,' by Mermeix. The author gives an account of the various socialist doctrines of the day, of their origin and development, and of the

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aspirations and projects of the leaders of the revolutionary movement. He thinks the present state of things favorable to them; that they are no longer a little band ready for any upheaval and without ideas or settled plans, but a great mass, counselled and led by deserters from the classes threatened; and that the only safety for society in future is in a wise and strong union which will demand immense sacrifices of opinions and prejudices from all.

Burma is the subject of an interesting paper by Mr. J. Annan Bryce, published in the August Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society. A rapid sketch is given of the physical features of the country and its productions, with a more detailed description of little known parts which the writer has explored within the past five years. Vegetation appears to differ in one respect from that of most tropical countries, in that there is a "great number of flowering trees and shrubs, many of which are sweet scented. There is hardly any time of the year at which the landscape is not bright with the bloom, and the air loaded with the perfume, of one or more of these trees, and they are often in such masses as to form a striking feature in the scene." Of the various races which inhabit the whole country, the Burmese number between three and four millions, or one-half of the population. They are a hardy, vigorous people, but their passionate love of sport and impatience at restraint, unfitting them for military service, are causing them rapidly to fall behind the more diligent but probably less intelligent Hindoo and Chinese. This is the more to be regretted as in certain characteristics—less servility and more regard for truth, for instance—the Burman is far superior to the other races who dispute the supremacy with him. Mr. Bryce has even a kindly word to say for King Theebaw, many of whose cruel acts were "political necessities in the eyes of his advisers, and the details were often grossly exaggerated by the newspapers in India. In regard to one batch of alleged massacres, that which is said to have taken place in 1880, I can say with confidence that, having been in Mandalay at the time, and having taken trouble to get to the bottom of the evidence, I am firmly convinced that the allegation was absolutely devoid of foundation."

In the same number Col. Ardagh gives some account of the Red Sea petroleum deposits, which in April last were discovered to be commercially worth working. From the want of drinking water on this part of the coast, it is proposed to lay a pipe line 150 miles to Suez, where the storage tanks and refineries will in that case be built. Mr. J. W. Wells, in a description of the sugar plantations near Pará, on the Tocantins River, says of the Amazon's delta generally: "I do not know of any place on the globe that is so exceptionally favored by nature for the cultivation of tropical produce, and yet which is so little utilized." A market is near at hand and prices are high, while the soil is so rich and the climate so equable "that it is only necessary to plant anything in plots of plantations in rotation, to have a continual crop of any produce all the year round." In one place he saw a "cane-field twenty years old, from which yearly crops had been taken without replanting." There is also an abstract of the valuable report on Tunis, the result of a tour last autumn, made to the Foreign Office by Sir Lambert Playfair, the Consul-General. He gives a very favorable account of the condition of the country since its occupation by the French. There are excellent roads, cultivation has largely increased, and the state of financial affairs is most satisfactory, there being a surplus for public works. He regards the country as "one large archæological museum, and a perfect library of epigraphical treasure, previously unexplored. . . . Triumphal arches, city gates, ruins of temples, mausolea, and Roman forums are still found in their classic grandeur," though they are in great danger from the greed of the railway contractors, "who look upon Roman ruins as quarries of good bricks."

The *Scottish Geographical Magazine* for August contains a paper on the resources of the lower Congo, by H. Nipperdey, formerly Director of Agriculture in the Congo Free State, which is not very encouraging as to the commercial prospects of the new State. In treating of the food-stuffs, he mentions the curious fact that "none of the means of subsistence cultivated by the negro at the present day are indigenous in Africa. They have all been introduced within three hundred years by the Portuguese or others," and it is accordingly an interesting question as to what they lived upon before this time. Following this is a description of a paradise discovered in the Patagonian Andes by Col. Fontana, Governor of Southern Patagonia, as related by him to the Argentine Geographical Institute last June. An exploring expedition, headed by the Governor, set out from Chubut, a Welsh colony numbering about three thousand souls on the eastern coast, in October, 1885. After several days' march in a southwesterly direction across the characteristic stony wastes, they came, in the Andine region, in lat. 43°, upon a great lake surrounded by verdant meadows and forests of fine timber. "Further on we came upon plains of strawberries and currants, as if we were in some market-garden near a populous city." The expedition turned back within a short distance of the Pacific, and reached their point of departure after an absence of four months, having explored about three thousand miles.

'The Customs and Songs of the Turkish Serbs' is the title of a work which has lately been published in St. Petersburg by I. S. Yastreboff. The compiler has devoted many years of personal labor to collecting these songs and customs on the scene of their production. His collection, which contains nearly 600 songs, fills out former collections of Servian national poetry with fresh and rich material. In order to render his work available for those who are not versed in the Servian tongue, the compiler has appended a brief dictionary of Servian words and Turkish expressions.

'The Annals of My Life,' by N. I. Gretch, is a book which throws great light on Russian society and the system of government at the end of the eighteenth century. Gretch was born in 1787, and died in 1868. After his death a few fragments of these annals appeared in various Russian journals, but they have never been known as a whole until their recent publication in St. Petersburg. They contain many curious details of the times of the Empress Catherine and of the Emperors Paul and Alexander I., which have up to this date never been fully described. Gretch was able to obtain information from behind the scenes, which constitutes the value of his memoirs.

The only serious historico-literary work evoked by Gogol's famous comedy, "The Revisor," has just been published in Moscow by Nikolai Tikhonravoff. It is now known (and it was not wholly unknown before) that the comedy appeared to spectators and to readers in two different forms. It was not played in the theatre as it was printed, and theatrical critics, who were familiar with the printed text, often reproached the actors for mangling it. Mr. Tikhonravoff has now published the first stage text, with minute indications of the variations in other well-known manuscripts and the first printed text. To this edition he has prefixed an ample introduction, containing the history of the play founded upon these various texts and Gogol's transcriptions. It is known that Gogol labored long and assiduously over his works, and "The Revisor" confirms his own statements on this point. He had it in hand from 1832, when the first rough draft was made, until the last corrections were made in 1842. It was licensed by both the theatrical and the ordinary censor, at the same time, in 1836, but not all the changes in the stage text were introduced into the printed version. This probably arose from the difficulty of making alterations in print, and Mr. Tikhonravoff says that Gogol attached more importance to perfecting the stage than the printed text, since the conditions of censorship were more unrestrained and easier at that time for the printed than for the acting version. On the St. Petersburg boards the stage text of 1836 was given until 1870; on the Moscow boards until 1882; and meanwhile the printed text was exclusively that of 1842. These two texts had nothing in common in the majority of the scenes. The publication of the original text, as presented by Gogol to the theatrical censor, with indications of all the changes made by Gogol himself, and by the censor up to the date of the final stage and printed forms of the comedy in 1836, furnishes very curious materials for the study of Gogol's methods. Just at that time he was beginning a new period in his career, which is indicated in his own letters, when the "demand for diverting himself with innocent, careless scenes" was being replaced by the deeper requirement of artistic comicality, which imparted to "The Revisor" its great social and literary importance.

We have been reminded that our musical correspondent at Bayreuth, in the number for August 12, writing of Wagner's treatment of the mediæval legend of Tristan and Iseult, falls into error when he says (p. 135): "By the introduction of the magic love potion he removes the action of the lovers from the region of mere amorous adventure (as treated by the mediæval poets) to the sphere of inevitable tragic necessity." But the magic potion and the consequent character of fatality attached to the love of Tristan and Iseult is a necessary part of the original story, and is found in all the old versions of it, both in verse and in prose. It is one of the characteristic differences between this story and the more recent and much less ideal one of Lancelot and Guinevere, so similar in many external respects. The beauty of the stories of Wagner's music-dramas depends, not upon what he adds to the old poems which he uses, but upon his choice of their oldest and most poetic forms and incidents.

The eighth and what seemed to be the concluding volume of M. Lorenz's 'Catalogue général de la Librairie française depuis 1840,' was published in 1880. The first fascicule of a ninth volume has just appeared (Boston: Schoenhof). This is really the first number of a new work, which will be a catalogue of all books published in French from the 1st of January, 1876, to the end of 1885. It will be in two volumes, forming the fourth part of the General Catalogue. The author announces his intention of publishing in 1888 a final volume, which will contain a classified index, according to subjects, of the two volumes now in course of publication. The catalogue is in every respect excellent, giving, besides sufficiently full titles, bibliographical and biographical information which cannot be found elsewhere. It is very clear and accurate, and as complete as such a work could reasonably be expected to be.

—In the September *Atlantic* Mr. P. G. Hamerton's second paper, comparing the French and English peoples, easily outranks everything else in thoughtfulness, freshness, and literary handling; and, like its predecessor, it gives a shock to several antiquated notions. Few convictions are more firmly settled in the British mind than that the French are a fickle nation, liable to periodical

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attacks of revolutionary mania, never settled and never likely to be; to the British throne Paris is as sand to the rock, and consequently the French have been pooh-poohed at politically by the English after the uncivil fashion of which the Laureate has given more than the one example Mr. Hamerton so gently deprecates. We, too, think of the French temperament and Rochefoucauld's maxim, "Tout arrive en France," at once. But Mr. Hamerton, as a writer, is in nothing more successful than in his discovery of happier points of view than are afforded by the beaten path of old landmarks. The reader will be told in this article that this depreciation of French political genius is petty; that the numerous written constitutions since 1789 are a proof of an order-loving spirit; that there seems great probability, in the age now coming on, of France being the country of stability and England that of vast and disturbing change in the structure of society and the state, and, in fact, the Presidency may outlive the throne. In his last delightful chapter the author reads Mr. Arnold a lesson for joining in the common cry that in France the poor hate the rich; one must go into Lancashire to find class-hatred, says Mr. Hamerton, and forthwith takes us there with a few pertinent anecdotes. The rest of the number is very readable also, with a note on Whipple by Col. Higginson, a sketch of the paper-money craze in 1786 by John Fiske, and an excellent paper in respect to the property rights of married women, in which it is very meekly suggested that the law has gone beyond justice in relieving the wife's property from any charge for the household, and even for her own maintenance; both the husband and the creditors of his estate are pleaded for.

—*Harper's* contains no article of specially marked interest, but is a number of even and high excellence of the sort that seems to place this magazine beyond competition as a periodical devoted to the contemporary. The article which is somewhat inappropriately entitled "Ferdinand Barbedienne" is made up of a sketch of the modern growth of the artistic bronze industry in Paris, an account of mechanical processes involved in it, and a description of the manufactories which form, as the author says, a kind of industrial republic specifically Parisian, and not without instructiveness in these times. The portraits, both literary and pictorial, of the workingmen in Parliament are another attractive feature; and it will be interesting for those who oppose "labor in politics" to observe that these representatives are men formed by the unions, of which most of them are officers, while it is also noticeable that many of them are religious men of a pronounced preaching kind, and temperance reformers of the total-abstinence group. Prof. Ely, continuing his discussion of the railroads, comes to his foreshadowed conclusion that public control should be exercised either by delegated authority of a recognized kind or through direct State-ownership, which he prefers; and in the course of his reasoning lays down in very terse and clear terms a number of general propositions of a socialistic color, to the effect, for example, that State-help is another form of self-help; that the State's duty is limited only by the possibility of man's development in all his nature; that one generation should not assume to grant rights and privileges in perpetuity, and the like. Col. Higginson tells the adventurous story of the development of our foreign trade by the Salem sea-captains from the Revolution to the Embargo and the War of 1812; and there are several other hardly less interesting papers on short-horn cattle, strawberry culture, and those two subjects of perennial importance, the United States Navy and the sun.

—The total eclipse of the sun which occurs early in the morning of Sunday next, has long been known to astronomers as the "great eclipse of 1886"—a name derived from the extraordinary duration of the total phase, six minutes thirty-five seconds in the most favorable locality, thus approaching within about a minute of the greatest duration possible under any conditions. The prospective value of such an eclipse will be apparent if we compare its totality with that of some recent eclipses which have become famous in astronomy—that of the 17th of August, 1868, belonging to the same saros as the eclipse of the present year, and widely observed in India, with a duration of about six minutes; of the 6th of May, 1883, visible for about five and one-half minutes in the Caroline Islands; of the 29th of July, 1878, for three and one-half minutes in the Western States; of the 7th of August, 1869, for three minutes in the Western and Southern States; and of the 16th of May, 1882, for about a minute and a half in Egypt. Most unfortunately, however, it so happens that all the localities where this eclipse will have an unusual duration are on the water instead of on land, and astronomers have not yet found any way of mounting their instruments on shipboard with sufficient stability to enable them to make observations of value. Still, the path of the eclipse of 1886 is so long that, after reaching all the way across the Atlantic, from the African to the South American continent, there is enough foothold left for the astronomer to set up his instruments and get good observations, if only he can have a clear sky. Near Benguela, on the west coast of Africa, the eclipse will remain total something less than five minutes; but the locality is not an inviting one, and Congress failed to make the appropriation necessary to defray the expenses of such an expedition as the Government astronomers had planned to send to that point. So far as we know, no observing party of any nationality will watch the eclipse from the African coast, and no American astronomers will, we believe, observe it at all, except, perhaps, one or two who may have gone to the only other available point—in the island of Grenada, of the Windward group, off the northeast coast of South America. Here the moon will completely hide the sun for something more than three and one-half minutes, and a large English party now stationed there may be expected to get good results if the sky is auspicious.

—The *personnel* of this expedition, which left Southampton on July 29, includes Mr. J. Norman Lockyer, the celebrated spectroscopist, who will photograph the eclipse with two telescopes so arranged as to take three-inch and three-quarter-inch pictures of the solar corona, some of the exposures being instantaneous; Dr. Arthur Schuster, who will photograph the corona and its spectrum also; Mr. Turner and Mr. Maunder, assistants in the Royal Observatory, who will conduct a variety of spectroscopic and photographic work; the Rev. S. J. Perry of Stonyhurst College, who has a large outfit of apparatus, and will observe, among other things, the first and the last contact spectroscopically, also any difference he may be able to detect in the spectrum of the inner corona near the poles and equator of the sun; Prof. Thorpe, replacing Capt. Abney, who will observe the intensity of light of the corona; and Capt. Darwin, who carries a coronagraph, an instrument invented by Dr. Huggins for taking photographs of the corona in full sunlight. It is made without lenses, the image being formed by a concave mirror, thus reducing the amount of scattering light to a minimum. A comparison of photographs taken before and during the eclipse may be expected to show whether the light effects obtained on the plate are due to the true corona or to some atmospheric or instrumental cause. Also, when the sun is partially eclipsed, the image of the moon should be shown eclipsing the corona. To any one seeing the sun totally eclipsed on that day the sky will present an unusually brilliant spectacle, the bright star Regulus being close to the sun, Mercury and Venus and Saturn to the north, and Mars and Jupiter to the south, and all these objects being approximately in line. The eclipse cannot be seen at all in North America, except as a very partial one, for a short time after sunrise, in the States east of the Mississippi River and south of the forty-third parallel.

—The Philadelphia Social Science Association publishes an interesting paper by Mr. Robert Adams, jr., on "Wife Beating as a Crime and its Relation to Taxation." Mr. Adams was a member in 1885 of the Pennsylvania Legislature. At the request of one of his constituents he introduced a bill to provide corporal punishment for all "male persons convicted of wilfully beating their wives." The bill was defeated in the Senate, 26 to 16. The Senator who thus introduced the bill did so by "request," and was not himself in favor of it at first; but a study of the subject converted him, and in the paper above named he presents some reasons in favor of the measure. It appears, by a quotation from Darwin, that, "with the exception of the seal, man is the only animal in creation which maltreats its mate or any female of its own kind." English statistics are quoted as showing in the three years 1874–1876 an average of over 2,000 aggravated assaults per year made by husbands on their wives. In Pennsylvania, for the year 1885, there were 525 complaints by wives against their husbands for "brutal beatings"; 337 of these complaints were endorsed by the grand jury, and 211 of the husbands were convicted and sentenced "for terms averaging three months each, thus depriving their families of necessary support." This statement gives only a part of the actual cases: "Hundreds of minor cases appear before the justices of the peace, or are settled before trial." "Many more wives are abused who will not make a complaint." Most of the husbands complained of were foreigners, and were "under the influence of liquor." The author insists successfully, we should think, that such a law would not necessarily be unconstitutional as authorizing a "cruel and unusual punishment," or rather "a cruel punishment," which is the phrase of the Pennsylvania Constitution. The experience of Maryland is referred to, where a law of this sort was passed in 1883, "and the District Attorney of Baltimore informed the writer that after the first conviction the crime ceased as if by magic in that State." The author does not discuss the subject from the point of view that flogging is a form of punishment which brutalizes the offices of the law and all who take a part in it. But if the experience of Maryland may be relied upon, that objection is mainly answered.

—Scarcely a week passes in France without bringing about the inauguration of a statue or bust of some great man of a past more or less remote. In the month of July alone there were more than half-a-dozen such solemn occasions. The monument to Lamartine we have already mentioned. The statue of Diderot collected the free-thinkers not of France only. The author of 'Kraft und Stoff,' Dr. Büchner, made a speech upon this occasion, and M. Hovelacque, the President of the Municipal Council, answered in the name of the city of Paris. M. Hovelacque, who never misses an opportunity of preaching doctrines dear to his heart, had a subject which seemed fully to satisfy him when he pronounced the eulogium of Denis Diderot, "the real chief of the materialistic scientific school," in whom the

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orator saluted an "apostle of modern times." The theatrical character of the proceedings upon the occasion of the unveiling of the bust of Rabelais at Meudon made this small event rather interesting. Two literary societies, composed of men from the south of France, the *Félibres* and *La Cigale*, took upon themselves to atone at this late day for the neglect of northern Frenchmen. Under the pretext that the "jolly priest" of Meudon, a native of Chinon, in Tourraine, had studied medicine at Montpellier and dwelt for some time in the Golden Isles, the *Isclo d'oro*, they came to an understanding with the municipal authorities of Meudon, and the result is a bust by the sculptor, M. Truphème, of the author of Gargantua and Pantagruel. On the 11th of July the invited guests were received at the station by a picturesque *cortège*, composed of ancient heralds-at-arms and lansquenets surrounding the triumphal car of Gargantua, followed by twelve "thélémites" in brilliant costumes and a numerous corps of "escholiers" of the sixteenth century. In this order they proceeded to the little square where the bust had been erected with the inscription: "À François Rabelais, Curé de Meudon, Docteur de Montpellier et Caloyer des Isles d'Hyères; Les Cigaliers et les habitants de Meudon." M. Henry Fouquier was the orator of the day. In a very bright introduction he denied that the Frenchmen of the south wished to claim as one of their conquests a man who belongs to all France. After this speech M. Mounet-Sully of the Comédie-Française recited a charming poem by M. François Fabié, "La Cigale à Rabelais." We have been so fatigued, not to use a more violent and expressive word, by the semi-official and bombastic verses pronounced of late at the foot of various statues, that the stanzas of M. Fabié come as a graceful reminder that poetry is still possible on such occasions.

THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

The Indian Empire. Its history, people, and products. By W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D. 2d edition. London: Trübner & Co.

THIS compilation belongs to that class of books which, according to Charles Lamb's classification, bears the same relation to literature, properly so called, as does a backgammon board lettered on the back to represent the 'History of England.' It is the work of a clever man and an accomplished writer, and must have demanded a great deal of labor in its preparation; but it is difficult to conjecture the kind of reader for whom it can have either utility or interest. The "general reader" is generally credited—upon no trustworthy evidence, so far as we can see—with an *insatiable voracity for every species of information*; but if there be one of these persons who could sit down and work his way through Dr. Hunter's 'Indian Empire,' he ought to be put under a glass case and preserved for the instruction of posterity as an extraordinary *lusus naturæ*. His thirst for information would indeed be abnormal. From the "physical aspects" of India, he would pass lightly to a study of her "Non-Aryan populations"; then of the "Aryans," then the Buddhists, the Greeks, the Scythians, the Hindus, the Moslems, the Mahrattas, the British; agriculture, trade, geology, meteorology, vital statistics, and much other miscellaneous information. The student, on the other hand, of one or more of these various subjects would be repelled from Dr. Hunter's by another cause. It is an attempt to achieve the impossible. "The book," to quote the author's own words, "tries to present within a small compass an account of India and her people," and no account can be given in a small compass of so vast a subject without being misleading and unsatisfactory. Dr. Hunter is himself partially aware of this:

"Continuous condensation," he says, "although convenient to the reader, has its perils for the author. Many Indian topics are still open questions, with regard to which divergences of opinion may fairly exist. In some cases I have been compelled by brevity to state my conclusions without setting forth the evidence on which they rest, and without any attempt to combat alternative views. In other matters, I have had to content myself with conveying a correct general impression, while omitting the modifying details."

The opening sentence of this paragraph ought, we think, to be reversed and run as follows: "Condensation, although convenient to the *author*, has its perils for the reader." We cannot profess to be an authority on the greater part of the matters treated of in this volume, but to a few of them we have devoted considerable thought and study, and of these we are bound to say that Dr. Hunter has, in our judgment, signally failed, in many instances, to "convey a correct general impression." To say this is to make no impeachment of Dr. Hunter's ability or veracity. It is the natural consequence of the method which limitations of space have compelled him to adopt—namely, that of "stating his conclusions without setting forth the evidence on which they rest." When we remember that upon nearly all the controverted points of Indian history (and their name is legion) the controversy is upon the evidence—upon the authenticity, that is, of the facts which are appealed to in support of this or that conclusion—the omission which Dr. Hunter acknowledges, deprives his historical dissertations of all value for any student who is not prepared to accept his conclusions at second hand.

Apart from this, however, there is another consideration which makes this volume of very doubtful value as an independent testimony to either the past or present condition of India. It is an official publication, prepared and published by a highly paid official of the Indian Government, and it is idle to suppose that one occupying this position can weigh evidence or state facts with the calm dispassionateness of a Grote or a Thirlwall. The consequence is that the more nearly he approaches the present day, the more grievously does an instructed reader find occasion to complain of Dr. Hunter's way of putting things. The impartial historian withdraws further and further in the background, and his place is supplied in the most unwelcome manner by an advocate holding a brief in favor of the bureaucratic system by which India is governed at the present day. We do not mean that Dr. Hunter is guilty of deliberate and intentional inaccuracy, but that from his position he is unable to weigh impartially the relative value of different orders of facts; that he places, so to speak, the emphasis on the wrong place, and is a great deal too apt to write as if good intentions on the part of a Government were identical with successful administration. Take, for example, the following passage, contrasting the present state of land-tenure with that which prevailed in India anterior to British rule:

"Legal titles have everywhere taken the place of unwritten customs. Land, which was merely a source of livelihood to the cultivators and of revenue to the state, has become a valuable property to the owners. The fixing of the revenue demand has conferred upon the landholder a credit which he never before possessed, and created for him a source of future profit arising out of the unearned increment. This credit he may use improvidently; but none the less has the land system of India been raised from a lower to a higher stage of civilization—that is to say, from holdings in common to holdings in severalty, and from the corporate possession of the village community to individual proprietary rights."

There is hardly a sentence in this passage which does not, to our thinking, convey an impression to the mind exactly the reverse of the truth. For example, it may be true, in a sense, that "legal titles have everywhere taken the place of unwritten customs"; but of what advantage is that to the peasant proprietor of India if, under the "unwritten custom," he enjoyed a sense of security in his property which is altogether wanting under the British system of "legal titles"? And that that is so is a fact notorious to every one who has been in India. It is a common but most mischievous error to suppose that individual rights of property did not coexist with the ancient village-community system, which the English have done so much to break up. They did; and, being founded upon "unwritten custom"—*i. e.*, upon the common faith and sanction, and the immemorial practice of the community as a whole—they were practically impregnable. But, by the English system of "legal titles," the rights of each little cultivator are recorded in a language which he does not understand; are in the custody of underpaid native officials over whom he has no control; are virtually inaccessible to his inspection; and, by means of fraud and bribery, have, in myriads of cases, instead of serving as a protection, become the means of ousting him from his little possessions. In nothing has British rule in India failed more signally than in giving firmness and security to the tenure of landed property.

Again, Dr. Hunter says that "the land system of India has been raised from a lower to a higher stage of civilization; that is to say, from holdings in common to holdings in severalty, and from corporate possession of the village community to individual proprietary right." There might, perhaps, be some cause for congratulation in this change if the transition had been effected with deliberate foresight and intention. Actually, however, the British rulers of India could not conceive that landed property could be held anywhere except upon precisely the same conditions under which it was held in their own island; and the havoc and desolation which under this mistaken impression they have wrought in their newly acquired Indian possessions, is one of the most harrowing stories on record. When the village brotherhood tried to explain to the English official that they did not know what a "landlord" meant, the latter imagined that they were seeking to impose upon him; but, not being able to discover the genuine article, he seized upon some unfortunate official in the little village republic, and insisted upon investing him with all the responsibilities of a landlord. This man was held responsible for the payment of the revenue, and when he failed to do that, which was wholly beyond his power, the entire village community was sold out for a demand of which they had never heard, and found themselves transformed, by the flourish of a pen, into tenants at will of some greedy money-lender who had bought them, like so many head of cattle, at a public auction. As compared with the land-revenue system of their Moslem predecessors, that of the English in India must be pronounced a ruinous failure. The leading feature of the Moslem system was to root, so to speak, the entire machinery for the assessment and collection of the land-tax in the soil itself, and thus to give to all the functionaries employed a personal interest of the most stringent kind in the reduction of the State demand. The whole hierarchy, from the Zemindar downwards, were holders or cultivators of the lands which they had to assess, and it is obvious at a glance how strong a protection against undue exaction on the part of the state was provided by this felicitous arrangement. But an English revenue collector and his horde of native underlings are altogether divorced from the soil. Their duty is merely to realize the revenue at the ap-

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pointed seasons, without regard for the consequences to those who have to pay it.

"Our system," writes a brother official of Dr. Hunter, "is simply to collect the tax to the last penny through the agency of the native tax-collectors. As the instalments fall due, the native tax-collector scatters his notices to pay all over his subdivision; there are no jungles to fly to for refuge, and there are auction sales which are upheld by the arm of a resistless Government. The English collector knows little and does less. The landowners feel that mercy is not to be expected; they pay what they can from the rents, and they mortgage or sell their property privately in order to liquidate any balances, for they fear that a smaller sum will be secured if the sale is an auction one managed by dishonest Government subordinates. *There is, in fact, no real revenue administration.*"

There is, in point of fact, a double aspect belonging to the British connection with India. Morally and intellectually, its influence for good largely preponderates. Not only have widow-burning, female infanticide, Thuggism, and other unnatural crimes been suppressed, but their perpetration has, in a measure, become impossible by the gradual restoration of the Indian mind to a sound normal condition. The remarkable intellectual capacities of the Indian races have been furnished with a common speech, and their energies turned into fruitful channels; and it is from this point of view that the future of British supremacy in India is full of hope and promise. But in the actual conduct of the Government, the experiment of administering the affairs of a vast continent by a foreign bureaucracy and without the coöperation and assistance of the people has failed, as it was bound to do. In the assessment and collection of the land-tax, in the administration of justice, in the management of the finances, in the organization of the police, the history of British rule in India is a history of almost unrelieved blundering, and consequent grievous sufferings on the part of the people. This it is which Anglo-Indian officials as yet lack the courage and candor freely to acknowledge, thereby building up an impassable obstacle to the carrying out of really efficient reforms. And the question, just now, that is of vital importance to the millions of that strange empire is, Will the rulers be wise in time, or will they delay concession until the time for concession is past? For the English have themselves kindled a new spirit in India which no earthly power can now restrain, which must bear down all barriers that impede its expansion; and the British officials must either consent to work in harmony with it, or be crushed before it, to the irreparable misfortune of India, and indeed of all Asia.

POLYNESIAN AND ARYAN.

An Account of the Polynesian Race: Its Origin and Migrations, and the Ancient History of the Hawaiian People to the Times of Kamehameha I. Vol. 3.—Comparative Vocabulary of the Polynesian and Indo-European Languages. By Alexander Fornander, Circuit Judge of the Island of Maui. London: Trübner & Co. 1885. 8vo, pp. xii, 292.

THIS volume is the completion of a work the publication of which was commenced in 1878. In the first two volumes Judge Fornander, with no written authorities (for none such exist), endeavored to reconstruct the history of the Polynesian race, making use of their legends, traditions, and myths, as they had been orally transmitted from generation to generation, of their religious ceremonies as they existed previously to the introduction of Christianity, of their manners and customs, and whatever else he thought fitted to throw light upon their origin and past history. Of these we have already given some account. This third volume has the character of an independent work.

The great number of languages spoken by the inhabitants of the multitude of islands of the Pacific which are embraced in the common name Polynesia, are supposed to belong to one great family, all the members of which are more or less nearly related. Judge Fornander's object is to show that this family is a branch, and the oldest extant form, of the Indo-European or Aryan tongues; in other words, that the inhabitants of the Polynesian Islands are ethnologically and linguistically our cousins, many hundred times removed indeed, and separated in space by thousands of miles of land and sea, and in time not only by many centuries but by many millenniums of years, but, nevertheless, not so far nor so long that conclusive evidence of a common origin cannot be traced. Judge Fornander possessed some rare qualifications for investigating the character of the Polynesian languages. He had resided in the Hawaiian Islands for thirty-four years. Unlike most foreigners living in a barbarous or semi-civilized nation, he took a warm personal interest in everything connected with the people. The official position which he held brought him into contact with every class of society, from the criminal to the King. He made himself an adept in the national language; he extended his studies to the languages of other islands, and thus acquired a knowledge of Polynesian speech at once extensive and practical. In regard to the Aryan languages he seems to have himself made no special investigations, but he has evidently studied with care the works of Bopp, Max Müller, Whitney, and a very large number of other writers on comparative philology and the general science of language. His work is a comparison of the results of his own long study and practice of the Polynesian languages with the results obtained by others in the field of Aryan philology. We are perfectly willing to admit that his knowledge of the comparative philology of the Aryan languages is as complete as is necessary for his purpose; but we have many and weighty objections to his methods of treating the facts. Throughout his book he appears, not as a judge, but as an advocate. He has a theory to maintain—a theory conceived early in life, and to which he is enthusiastically devoted. We would not have our readers infer that Judge Fornander in any instance consciously misrepresents or distorts the facts. Really great advocates seldom do this. On the contrary, we believe him to be an eminently conscientious writer, but one whose mental eye is blind to everything upon which the light of his theory does not fall. He seems to have little or no appreciation of that cardinal principle of modern scientific investigation, namely, that the investigator should not seek to mould his facts, but should allow his facts to mould him.

Judge Fornander naturally lays great stress upon the authority of Bopp, who, in his now almost forgotten work 'Ueber die Verwandtschaft der Malayisch-Polynesischen Sprache mit den Indo-Europäischen' (Berlin, 1841) advocated a theory in many respects similar to his own. He says, indeed, that to this work "I am indebted for the first idea of comparing the Polynesian and Aryan languages," not for the purpose of testing the truth of Bopp's theory, but "with a view of establishing their common origin." This frank declaration shows the spirit in which he commenced and prosecuted his investigations. Bopp's work met with the unanimous condemnation of the eminent philologists who were proud to acknowledge him as their master in the comparative philology of the Aryan tongues. Among these was Prof. Whitney of Yale, who, in the course of his strictures, remarked: "No man is qualified to compare fruitfully two languages or groups who is not deeply grounded in the knowledge of both." Judge Fornander enters into a somewhat elaborate refutation of the criticisms on Bopp, and says: "I may be permitted to add to Prof. Whitney's maxim, above quoted, that 'no man is qualified to *criticise* fruitfully' a comparison of two languages or groups 'who is not deeply grounded in a knowledge of both.'" We protest against any such addition. Judge Fornander may, we are willing to assume, have a more extensive and accurate knowledge of the Polynesian languages than any living man. Should he write a comparative grammar, say, for example, of the languages of the Hawaiian, Samoan, and Marquesas Islands, he would probably produce an interesting and instructive work. But if his methods, his arguments, and his results were inconsistent with each other and with well-settled linguistic principles, there are scores of living philologists, among them Prof. Whitney, who would be able to point out his mistakes and shortcomings, even though their knowledge of the languages mentioned might be limited to what they had learned from the book itself. To "compare fruitfully" two languages one must undoubtedly be "deeply grounded in a knowledge of both," but the ability to "criticise fruitfully" such a comparison is the result of long study and training not necessarily in the languages compared.

Judge Fornander, in common with many philologists, maintains that many thousands of years ago a race, from which the Indo-Europeans or Aryans are descended, lived somewhere in Central Asia. Here his peculiar theory commences, namely, that a portion of this race separated from the rest, wandered, perhaps by more than one route, to the shores of the Pacific, and, continuing through many ages their eastern course over ocean and land, gradually peopled the many islands of Polynesia. The present inhabitants are the descendants of that primitive Aryan stock. The Malay race came subsequently, and, in opposition to Bopp, Steinthal, and others, he denies all ethnological or linguistic connection between the Malay and Polynesian races except such as arose from intercourse between them. He protests against the attempt "to stick the Polynesian in the Malay pocket," and it is not to be denied that the drift of recent investigation is more and more towards regarding them as races of different origins. This separation of the Polynesians from the original Aryan stock took place, according to Judge Fornander, at a period many thousands of years anterior to the Vedas, and when the Aryan language had as yet developed no inflections at all, or at most only a few germs of the vast and complex system of which the Sanskrit and Greek are the most striking examples.

Now, it is clear that the condition of Aryan speech at that remote period is wholly conjectural. All written documents or inscribed monuments now existing are modern when compared with this long-vanished ancestor. Such a theory leaves one at liberty to conjecture or assume almost anything he pleases or his theory requires, and his conjectures and assumptions are just as valid and just as worthless as those of any other person. Another source of uncertainty and error in Judge Fornander's comparison is of still more importance. The Polynesian languages are remarkable for their phonological simplicity. Judge Fornander says: "The best developed Polynesian alphabet, the Samoan, contains fifteen letters, ten consonants and five vowels: the New-Zealand and Easter Island, fourteen letters; the Tahitian and Marquesas, thirteen letters; the Hawaiian, twelve letters." We may add that the total number of initial letters of the words forming Judge Fornander's vocabulary, which contains words selected from all the above-mentioned languages and many others, is thirteen. To write accurately all the Aryan languages would

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require an alphabet containing at least four times as many letters and probably more. The result of this is, that, a Polynesian word being given, the philologist, seeking for an Aryan word with which to connect it, has a wide range of choice, and it would be surprising if he could not find one suited to his purpose. A striking illustration of this is afforded by the words commencing with one of the letters called *mutes*.

In many of the Polynesian languages the only mutes in use are the guttural *k* and the labial *p*. For the *k* of these languages some others of the same family substitute the dental *t*. In Sanskrit, leaving out of view the "cerebrals" (a peculiar class and rarely used to commence words), there are four classes of mutes—gutturals, palatals, dentals, and labials—each class containing four letters, or sixteen in all. Now, in seeking in Sanskrit for a cognate to a given Polynesian word beginning with *k*, according to the method pursued by Judge Fornander, we are at liberty, so far as its initial letter is concerned, (1) to take any Sanskrit word beginning with any one of the four guttural mutes. (2.) Since the transition of *k* into *t* or vice versa—for Judge Fornander does not, as far as we have been able to discover, tell us which is the older sound—is proved by a multitude of examples, we may take any Sanskrit word beginning with any one of the four dental mutes. (3.) Since the change of a guttural to a labial is very frequent, not only in the Aryan but in many other languages, we may take any Sanskrit word beginning with any one of the four labial mutes. (4.) Since the palatal mutes are only modifications of, and probably all sprung out of, older guttural mutes, we may take any Sanskrit word beginning with any one of the four palatal mutes. (5.) Since the palatal sibillant is demonstrably only a modification of one or another of the palatal mutes, and in like manner the guttural aspirate only a modification of a guttural mute, we may take any Sanskrit word beginning with either of these letters. Hence, a Polynesian word beginning with *k* being given, we may, so far as its initial letter is concerned, seek for a cognate word among all the Sanskrit words beginning with any one of no less than eighteen different letters, or 50 per cent. more than there are in the whole Hawaiian alphabet; and from the Hawaiian language, the one with which Judge Fornander is best acquainted, the large majority of all the words in his vocabulary is taken. But even this is not all. The total loss of an initial consonant is in many cases maintained by great authorities. Thus Bopp, Pott, and Benfey all agree in referring the Lat. *am-āre*, to love, to the Sanskrit root *kam* of the same meaning, so that we may seek the wished-for cognate of our Polynesian word among the Sanskrit words beginning with *a*. Did space permit, we might extend the list still further, but we have given enough to show that a Polynesian *k* may be represented by almost anything and everything in Sanskrit, and that, too, without assuming any transition that cannot be verified by examples.

We have no space to examine any of the words discussed at length by Judge Fornander, but a couple of short specimens, taken entirely at random, will perhaps suffice. These are words commencing with letters other than *k*. The last word in his vocabulary commencing with *h* reads as follows:

"HUPO, *adj.* Haw[aiian], Savage, ignorant, barbarous. Sanskr. *yup*, to confuse, to trouble."

First, as to the form; that a *y* (German *j*) may degenerate into the aspirate *h* can be proved by many examples within the Aryan languages, but an example of the reverse process in any language Judge Fornander would, we think, seek in vain. We must, then, consider the Sanskrit, not the Hawaiian, as the older form. The identity of the next two letters, *u*, *p*, in a word belonging to two languages which have been separated from each other for a period the length of which can only be compared with eras of geology, is in the last degree improbable. As to the final *o* of the Hawaiian word, Judge Fornander says nothing. Next, as to the meaning; Judge Fornander does not attempt to trace the steps by which notions 'to confuse, to trouble,' passed into the notions, 'savage, ignorant, barbarous,' or vice versa. Perhaps he considered the connection too obvious to need explanation. If, however, the Sanskrit root had signified to kill, or to be cruel, or to betray, or to frighten, or to speak a foreign language, or any one of an almost unlimited number of meanings, it would have answered his purpose equally well—in many cases much better than it does now.

Again, under the Hawaiian word, MULI, we are told that it is a preposition meaning 'after, behind'; also a substantive, meaning 'a successor, the last of a series,' etc. To this he refers the Latin *mulier*, a woman, making its fundamental meaning to be 'she "who follows, comes after" the man.' We will not stop to discuss the propriety of dividing the Latin word into *muli* and *er;* but, leaving the *er* out of view, we have the same word, letter for letter, in two languages separated for unnumbered thousands of years, and spoken respectively by two peoples living on almost opposite sides of the earth. Judge Fornander does not seem in this case, as in very many others, to comprehend that such exact accordance weakens rather than strengthens the probability of a common origin. As to the meaning of the two words, it is only necessary to remark that, had the Hawaiian word had any other of the countless meanings in which there is some trace of the vague and general notions of succession, subordination, dependence, or inferiority, his comparison would have been equally satisfactory.

We cannot help thinking that Judge Fornander has missed a great opportunity. The races and the languages of Polynesia are disappearing, at a continually accelerated rate, from the face of the earth. Within two or three centuries the ever-swelling tide of civilization will have swept over them, and the only traces of their speech will be those preserved in books. Had he, for example, without forming any theories at all, used his remarkable knowledge in the construction of a comparative grammar and dictionary of those Polynesian dialects with which he is best acquainted, he would probably have produced an instructive work, and made a contribution to science the value of which would only have been increased by the lapse of time. As it is, this volume contains little of value that cannot be found in other books, and it will either join the "innumerable caravan" of linguistic works which have been constructed "with a view of establishing" a preconceived theory, or it will survive as a noticeable example of wasted learning and misdirected labor.

Baldwin: Being Dialogues on Views and Aspirations. By Vernon Lee. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1886.

THE writer of this volume, like her young interlocutor, Carlo, exhibits "a boyish passion to understand all modern problems, to be a modern man," if it is not ungallant to say so; and often like him, too, she seems to be sitting "meditating with boyish rapture upon possible adjectives." "Modernness" in the topic, and the extraordinary rather than the exquisite in the expression, are the traits of her work. Cosmopolitanism, of course, is essential; and the characters are collectively of different nationalities, and, individually, of international education, or mixed blood. The æsthetic element in "modernness" is also carefully attended to; each of the six dialogues is relieved on a choice landscape of sunset, or mist, or Italian afternoon, and is set forth in that pyrotechnic diction of the color-sense so curiously like the language in which bridal trousseaus are described. At proper intervals the face of Napoleon turns up on a coin "with a vague splendor as of Mantegna's triumphs, a vague clangor as of Cherubini's music about him"; or else it is the mosaics of Ravenna, frescoes or country plays or Italian villas, Signorelli, Tiepolo, St. Augustine's and Rousseau's Confessions, 'Une Vie,' 'Wuthering Heights'—and the rest of all that.

The characters themselves are marvellous, if one looks at them through the words of their creator. Such, for example, is Olivia, a "strange, diaphanous blond beauty, less a woman than a series of exquisite movements," whose "thinness" is said to "affect one like a kind of intellectual superiority." Baldwin, the hero, who is by no means "modest and militant like one of Plato's youths," has the rôle of intellectual dictator, and goes through the part with a "I have passed through it all myself, my dear boy," which becomes so habitual an attitude to him that at the end, when Olivia closes a glowing page of rhetoric with "Do you not know the paralyzing awe of that moment of comprehension?" he merely "nods"; perhaps some excuse for him lies in the fact that at the moment "only the sea seemed made of something less illusory than delicate tinted chalks on reddish prepared paper." In the midst of such earthly scenes, characters, and æsthetic rag-tag of art, music, and letters, six very serious discussions are carried on, mainly upon religious, scientific, and literary questions of the day.

To come to the substance of the volume, one ought to say somewhat emphatically that it is remarkably full of thought, of the "modern" kind, often forcibly and always brightly said. The "modern" thought which has made most havoc with Vernon Lee is the notion that morality, being the creature of human relations, does not appertain to the Deity. To one who, like Baldwin, has "been there himself," the reading is somewhat wearisome; nor can we think it is healthful for mind or soul, despite the high ethical standard of positivist humanitarianism which is insisted on as the result of the trains of thought. The literary and artistic discussions are less to be objected to, in substance; but here, too, the lapse of the writer on to the social subjects which are "taboo" to the pens of young ladies, is disagreeable. While agreeing with the positions taken so far as the Novel is concerned, one cannot but smile at the phraseology which declares late French literature "a symptom of a particular sort of humorless morbidness which is one of the unbeautiful phases of growth." The matter is not helped by putting the discussion of this topic in the mouth of one who continually remarks that she is "an old woman" and Baldwin can talk out to her. Vivisection is ingeniously treated as a fault of honor, because the animals do not share in the benefits derived from their torture. The Ideal is argued for, and in an able way. Throughout there is a spirit of philanthropy, of practical duty in life, of true aspiration. The book rests upon a fund of knowledge, and is really overbalanced with intellectualism. Indeed, when one considers its faults, it is astonishing how much good can be said of it. The great fault of all is that it is too exclusively "modern"; what is modern is but a small part of that vast experience upon which the problems here discussed rely even for contemporary solution. The great virtue of the book is its reproof to pessimism; but then, as Carlo remarked, "How can one feel bad about a world

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in which there are such quantities of interesting questions?" Vernon Lee, it is pretty clear, has not come to the end of her "sums" yet.

Scriptures, Hebrew and Christian; arranged and edited for Young Readers, as an Introduction to the Study of the Bible. By Edward T. Bartlett, A.M., Dean of the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School in Philadelphia, and John P. Peters, Professor of the Old Testament Languages and Literature in the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School in Philadelphia. Vol. i. Hebrew Story from Creation to the Exile. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1886.

THE Hebrew "story" here presented to young readers "is told in the words of the Bible, but with considerable condensation and rearrangement." The wording is either that of the Authorized Version or of the recent Canterbury Revision, barring some minor changes introduced mainly for the sake of simplification. Into the narrative of events, taken from the Pentateuch and the historical books of the Old Testament, appropriate selections from the Psalms, the Proverbs, and the Prophets are woven. The Law has been left out, its treatment, with that of the Hebrew customs and literature, being reserved for the second volume of the work. The third will contain selections from the New Testament. No comments, explanations, or notes of any kind are appended, save a few very brief insertions in parenthesis, and—in a prefatory table—"A few dates fixed by comparison with the Assyrian-Babylonian monuments." This table evinces, on the part of the compilers, a freer critical treatment of the Hebrew traditions than does, for instance, the selection of the Psalms embodied in the history of David, "as illustrative of the great King's life and genius," and introduced as those "which most critics consider Davidic." Some of these are as un-Davidic on their face as almost any in the Psalter. With the exception of the "Few Dates" and a few more concessions to Assyriology, everything in the volume before us is, in fact, likely to satisfy the most devoted Bible teacher, just as the general execution, internal and external, is calculated to please all readers, youthful or otherwise.

For our part, we should have preferred a stricter adherence to the contents of the Biblical texts, since no critical sifting of the traditions was intended. If the story of the deluge, for instance, is to be told as found, with the ark containing all clean beasts by sevens, and all unclean by twos, and the fowls of heaven by sevens, why suppress the dimensions of the ark, or the age of Noah when he entered it? Why suppress the ages of even the postdiluvian patriarchs, or the years of Sarah when she bore Isaac? Is it on account of intrinsic improbability? Why is not also the talk of the serpent in Eden or of Balaam's ass omitted? If, in the account of Sennacherib's invasion, the young readers can be told that "the angel of Jehovah went forth, and smote the camp of the Assyrians, and they arose early in the morning, and, behold, they were all dead corpses," why not also state that the number of those smitten dead was a hundred and four-score and five thousand? To attenuate the Bible miracles by omissions, and thus render them more acceptable, appears to us a proceeding hardly compatible with fidelity to the Holy Writ or to history.

A History of the Custom-Revenue in England from the Earliest Times to the Year 1827. Compiled exclusively from Original Authorities. By Hubert Hall. 2 vols. London.

THE development of taxation in England is primarily a study of constitutional development, but by most of the writers on English constitutional history, Stubbs excepted, the direct taxes are dwelt upon to the exclusion of the indirect, which are quite as important from the point of administration, though of less importance from the point of revenue. The two volumes of Mr. Hall, compiled with labor and research, and containing much new matter carefully digested, give to the growth and rise of the custom revenue in England a prominence which was before impossible from the want of material. Whether Mr. Hall's theory of the origin of customs—meaning by that term duties upon imports and exports—will be finally adopted, is a question wholly apart from the intrinsic merits of his work. Confined for the most part to the legislation and commercial conditions of a time anterior to written records, he has developed this theory by analogy; and while this is a dangerous instrument of thought, it must be admitted that he has used his materials with discretion and ingenuity, and his conclusion is plausible.

In general, all customs appertained to the King's prerogative, and were levied according to his discretion, or rather according to his necessities. They early became instruments of fiscal oppression, being directed against the commerce of foreigners, either to advance the interests of English merchants or to protect native industry. And while the Crown was, as early as 1275, deprived of much of its arbitrary power of levying customs, its prerogative of restraining trade and imposing onerous burdens on the trade of foreigners remained not only undisturbed but undisputed. Foreign merchants or trading companies frequently purchased immunity; yet, as Mr. Hall says, to the custos of the ports, the riverside baron, the wayside outlaw, and the town apprentice, the Lombard or Flemish peddler appeared fair game for violence and extortion in every form. In the earlier records of the customs the oppressive features, undoubtedly framed with intent, are of higher interest than the revenue or fiscal characteristics. The long struggle between King and Parliament, in which the one upheld its prerogative against the attempts of the other to curtail it—a struggle which ended in giving Parliament a complete control over taxation—has been described in connection with land and direct taxes, and Mr. Hall shows that the same course of events occurred, with some variations, in the import and export duties.

The earliest records of customs in England prove that these taxes had already reached a comparatively high stage of development, and do not therefore explain how they arose. Mr. Hall believes them to have been originally an extension to trade of the arbitrary power of the King over the property of his subject. The practice of purveyance—a tax paid in kind—was probably one of the leading features in the rude system of tribal taxation; and with the rise and growth of commerce it was very natural to extend the practice to imports and exports. Preemption, prisage, and purveyance involve one and the same idea, and the earlier customs are sometimes spoken of as prisage—as the prisage of wines. Indeed, Mr. Hall says that purveyance was separated from customs during the reign of Edward III. at the latest; and many of the rolls and records show how closely the two were connected, if they were separate forms of taxation. The abuses under an uncontrolled power of the Crown became so great and oppressive that the rates both for imports and exports became fixed, and the limiting statutes and convention constitute the great landmarks in the history of the custom revenue. Having secured an immunity from arbitrary taxation themselves, the English were quite willing to see this instrument of restraint and prohibition turned against their competitors, and the policy of extreme protection was in force practically until the reciprocity system of Huskisson began to break down the commercial system by adopting the enlightened policy of Adam Smith; and it is practically in force to-day in the tariff of the United States.

The strong point of Mr. Hall's work is its treatment of early taxation, which is full and valuable; the weak point is the summary manner in which the later history and development are described. He rather ends with the Middle Ages instead of bringing the record down to 1827 as stated in his title-page. But this fault can be overlooked because of the great mass of interesting detail in connection with each special branch of the custom revenue. The importance and relations of prises, tolls, butlerage, subsidies, maltolte, and the various local customs, so bewildering to one who would determine the proper place and function of each, is better shown by a separate treatment than when described as part of a system in which they occupied a comparatively unimportant place. For this reason Mr. Hall's volumes will be quite as necessary to the student of English institutions as to the economist.

The American Salmon Fisherman. By Henry P. Wells. Harper & Brothers. 1886.

ALTHOUGH salmon fishing on the well-stocked Canadian rivers is not at all the high art which many of its votaries represent it on their return to New York, still a fortnight spent near the head of the tide on the Restigouche is scarcely a sufficient preparation for a book on the subject. That Mr. Wells does not agree with this view is evident in nearly every page of his volume. He dissents firmly from some of the most cherished beliefs of the experienced angler, and establishes, to his own satisfaction, the truth of his statements by mathematical formulæ, demonstrating to his readers in the same process his own ignorance and conceit. We doubt if there is a rule of conduct more imperative than that of dropping the point of the rod when a fish is hooked and jumps from the water at the end of a run, lest the sudden strain of his whole weight as he drops back into his native element be brought on the tackle. Mr. Wells shows this idea to be a mistaken one, and that by the dipping of the rod at the leap the fish will throw the hook from his mouth. If he had seen a dozen fish break loose through following his recommendation, and known that by obeying the archaic rule very few, if any, were ever lost at the leap (we have never known of a single case), he might have turned his engines the other way and destroyed the theory which nobody but himself holds. He has fallen into the common error of novices of keeping his salmon on after they are hooked as long as there is a gasp in them. An hour and a half seems his favorite period of time for killing a fish. This reminds us of the Irish story of the Portumna man who hooked a salmon at 8 P. M., played him all night, went home to breakfast in the morning (leaving the rod with a friend meantime), published the details of the struggle in the paper, then went back to the river and landed the fish, which weighed—sixteen pounds! In such water as that on which Mr. Wells made his début, having no heavy rapids or bad places, an average of fifteen minutes would be all a good angler would require to kill his fish. An occasional one might take half an hour, but ten to twelve minutes would do for the majority. An hour and fifty minutes, which is the time he states was required to land a fish said to weigh thirty-two pounds, is simply absurd. We have seen a thirty-eight and a half pounder killed in eight minutes on a very much harder piece of water than that fished by Mr. Wells; and although he says the hour-and-fifty-minute fish was lightly hooked and the fly dropped from his mouth as soon as he touched

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the bank, he must have been well hooked, or the protracted dawdling with him would have worn the hold out long before. "Put all the pressure on your fish the tackle will bear, and get him ashore as soon as possible," is the rule which will save more lightly hooked ones than any other.

Among the further items of misinformation which Mr. Wells's book contains are the following. He speaks (pp. 29 and 141) of striking on the rise of a fish, and, after a long explanation of just how the salmon takes the fly, says that *not to strike is an absolute condition precedent to success*; that "when a salmon so rises as to disturb the surface of the water, it manifests its presence long before it has touched the fly," and "if the angler then strikes he simply snatches the fly from the astonished fish." The rule about not striking is good on the Restigouche and other rivers where the volume of water is large and the current uniformly strong. In such water a trout will hook himself as well as a salmon. The current at the same time keeps the line stretched to its full length, and sweeps the rising fish away from the fly as soon as he touches it, so that if he touches it he is almost certain to hook himself. A salmon does not come at a fly with any more deliberation than a trout if he means to take it, and generally already has the fly in his mouth when his rise is apparent, though the wave he creates while coming for the fly is sometimes seen when he follows it along the surface. Very frequently, however, the fly is taken without the top of the water being at all disturbed by the fish—a sharp tug giving the angler the first intimation of his success. The objection to striking on such heavy water as the Restigouche is not, as Mr. Wells states, that you "snatch the fly from the astonished fish," but that with a heavy salmon going one way, aided by the force of the current, and the angler striking in the other direction, there is almost a certainty of something breaking with the jerk. In certain rivers, where the water is not strong, the fly has to be worked more against the current; and if the angler does not strike as soon as he sees the rise, he will lose a large proportion of his fish. The Nepisiquit River is an example of this kind of water. Mr. Wells's arbitrary rule as to striking, therefore, is good only in heavy water, and for a reason altogether different from the one he assigns.

Mr. Wells's strictures on spliced rods seem rather strange to those persons who have used them for salmon fishing. The only objection to rods put together with splices instead of ferrules, and it is a serious one, is the trouble of putting them together and taking them apart; but when properly spliced, there is no doubt of their superior durability to a ferruled rod, though there may be no perceptible difference in their action. The weak point in a ferruled rod is of course at the ferrules, and, while many never give way there, every salmon angler of experience can tell of many that have so given way, whereas the place of union in spliced rods is the very strongest part of the whole.

On the subject of casting-lines or leaders, Mr. Wells approves of single gut, and professes to test his lines up to eight pounds. To stand this the gut must be exceptionally good, and even a successful outcome from this test is apt to weaken it so that it gives way in the real time of need. It is like proving a horse's capacity to win a two-mile race in the afternoon by giving him a three-mile trial in the morning. If the gut is round and transparent, a test of four or five pounds is plenty to apply. Mr. Wells attributes salmon rising short to his fly on a certain good fishing day to the fact of his using a casting-line of braided (probably twisted) gut. We think him mistaken about this, as, especially in the lower waters of the Restigouche, the early run of fish will take a fly attached to the silk line itself about as readily as if tied to a single-gut cast, and treble-gut casts are used through June just as effectively as single ones. When the water gets low and clear, and fish have been some time in the river, and fished over, they become wary and suspicious.

The gaff in its turn receives Mr. Wells's attention, and he calmly demonstrates that the form now held in most esteem by such anglers as Mr. Cholmondeley-Pennell and Major Traherne is not the thing, and that one he bought of an Indian is. Flies are treated in the same spirit, though, we must admit, in an interesting manner, well calculated to make the tyro think Mr. Wells must be an angler and deserving of confidence. To the general public the book is likely to be attractive though misleading. Despite its pretensions it does not rise above the very low level of the average of American works on angling.

Friedrich der Grosse. Denkwürdigkeiten seines Lebens nach seinen Schriften, seinem Briefwechsel und den Berichten seiner Zeitgenossen. *Leipzig: F. W. Grunow; New York: Westermann.* 1886. 2 vols., pp. 594 and 504.

THESE volumes appear as a centennial tribute to the memory of Frederick the Great, who died August 17, 1786. The editor, with whose name we are not made acquainted, comments in a short preface upon the toilsomeness of the King's life, more especially upon his prodigious industry in the writing of letters, edicts, despatches, and the like. Impressive figures are given to show the extent of his productivity in this direction, and the value of the product to historical investigators past and future is duly insisted on.

"But," says our preface, "these documents can also be made useful in another way. It is not every one's affair to gather together from huge, inaccessible, or half-forgotten volumes those deliverances of the King which are of the most importance for the understanding of his mind and heart, and which, by virtue of their genial wit and their charm of expression, form unsurpassably interesting and delightful reading."

The editor has accordingly undertaken to do this gathering himself, and it must be said that he has done it well. Intending his anthology for the general reader rather than for the professional student of history, he has been at no pains to present his material in its strictly original form; he translates the King's French, and modernizes, corrects, or annotates his German as occasion arises. Brief bibliographical notes are given at the bottom of the page, and further notes of a biographical or historical character are added at the end of each volume. The separate documents, numbering in all 559, are presented in chronological order, beginning with a letter from the Crown Prince to his "dear papa" of September 11, 1728, and ending with the last letter in Preuss's great collection, a brief note written by the King just before his death. The volumes contain, so far as we have discovered, nothing that is new, and very little that has not been used for all it is worth in more than one history of Frederick's life.

Obviously the difficulties inherent in an editorial task of this kind were very great, and it is not the fault of the compiler if a great many of his pages fall a good deal short of that superlative excellence which he himself claims for the cream of Frederick's writing. There is very little indeed in the two volumes which we should describe as "unsurpassably interesting and delightful," or which we should select for special praise because of its "genial wit" or its "charm of expression." In his better moods, Frederick wrote with much *verve*, and at such times he was capable of rhetorical felicities that would have done no discredit to Voltaire. But the writing to which this statement is at all applicable was always done in French, and the royal French appears here uniformly in elegant modern German. As to the King's German, it has when at its best a blunt, businesslike directness which deserves all the praise usually given to that particular quality of style. More than this can hardly be said. Nor, speaking from a purely literary point of view, are we more impressed with the matter than with the manner of the King's writing. His verses, of which our editor gives us a plenty, are no better than they have always been held to be. His literary judgments are conventional, and suffer from lack of real insight. His philosophy, even if it does not quite deserve the unqualified contempt with which it is commonly spoken of by the transcendentally illuminated, is, nevertheless, not of a kind to sink by its own weight into the affections of a modern reader.

Notwithstanding all this, however, we are far from saying or thinking that the compilation entirely misses its aim. It is historically highly interesting and valuable. It furnishes us in easily manageable compass a portrait of the King which is unimpeachable so far as it goes, and which at the same time goes far enough for all ordinary purposes. The memoirs will be especially useful for the portion of Frederick's career following the Peace of Hubertsburg in 1763. These years take up nearly the whole of the second volume, whereas in Carlyle's work a single book, the last of twenty-one, is devoted to them. This period, though less dramatic and picturesque than the preceding one of war, is yet of scarcely less moment in the history of the Prussian monarchy, and of even superior importance for the understanding of Frederick II. It was not until then that his character as man and as ruler had time and space to show itself completely. To speak at all of this character with reference to the impression left by the work that has been under consideration, would carry us too far for the present occasion. Suffice it to say, we find neither Macaulay's Frederick nor Carlyle's; neither a despotic monster nor a guileless hero-king. Not the least entertaining portion of the memoirs consists of certain specimens of the marginal notes made by Vater Fritz upon petitions, reports, and the like. Our notice shall close with one of these royal glosses written upon a private pension bill somewhat more than a hundred years ago. A Frenchman prays for the continuance to himself of the pension of 75 thalers which his deceased spouse had received as midwife. *Er kann ja nicht accouchiren*, is the marginal comment.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Diercks, G. Nordafrika im Lichte der Kulturgeschichte. Munich: Georg D. W. Callwey.
Eckstein, E. Aphrodite: A Romance of Ancient Hellas. Wm. S. Gottsberger.
Noble, T. C. The Names of Those Persons who Subscribed towards the Defence of This Country at the Time of the Spanish Armada, 1588, etc. London: Alfred Russell Smith.
Packard, Prof. A. S. First Lessons in Zoölogy. Henry Holt & Co. $1.00.
Pratt, Dr. H. New Aspects of Life and Religion. London: Williams & Norgate.
Smart, H. Bad to Beat. Rand, McNally & Co. 25 cents.
Vines, S. H. *Lectures on the Physiology of Plants.* Macmillan & Co. $5.00.
Vogüé, Eugène-Melchior de. Le Roman russe. Paris: Plon & Nourrit; Boston: Schoenhof.
Ward, W. The Clothes of Religion: A Reply to Popular Positivism. Catholic Publication Society.
Wendté, C. W. The Carol; A Collection of Religious Songs. The J. Church Co.
Wentworth, G. A. Elements of Analytic Geometry. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.10.
Westall, W. The Phantom City: A Volcanic Romance. Cassell & Co.
Wharton, T. Hannibal of New York. Henry Holt & Co. 50 cents.
Who Took It, and Other Stories. Cassell & Co. 15 cents.
Wing, A. S. Mortality Experience of the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia: 1866-85. Philadelphia.
Winsor, J. Narrative and Critical History of America. Vol. 3.—English Explorations and Settlements in North America. 1497-1689. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
Wood, J. G. First Natural History Reader. Boston: School Supply Co.

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